

Transcription of Grand Jury Testimony
May 15, 2010

Unintelligible phrases are marked with a question mark in brackets [?], followed by dashes representing the approximate number of words that are unintelligible: [?----] means that approximately four words are unintelligible in the phrase.

Participants: Prosecutor, Pastor James David Manning ("Manning")
 Mr. Bailiff _____ ("Bailiff")
 Alternate Judge _____ ("Ms. Judge _____")
 Prospective Juror #1 _____ ("Mr. Juror #1 _____")
 Prospective Juror #2 _____ ("Ms. Juror #2 _____")
 Prospective Juror #3 ("Mr. Juror #3 _____")
 Witness Linda Bentley ("Bentley")
 Witness Cody Robert Judy ("Judy")
 Unidentified Assistant of Prosecutor ("Assistant")

Manning:

Thank you very much. An amazing meal, you said that we had. I'm sure the people in the kitchen will delight in hearing that. Welcome, and we're delighted to have you here today. We want to get started in just a few moments. I want to, if someone could check to find out whether or not all the security people have been passed, we can go ahead and start our process for today. And we want to inform people who are in the lower fellowship hall to come up and be a part of the procedures.

Anybody here that was not here on yesterday? All right, okay. Very well. Well, you missed a great day on yesterday, at least I think. Got started with a great selection of jurors and Mr. Judge _____ was presiding. He should be back on tomorrow.

All right, we have some of our jurors here. I think we're missing a couple at this present time. Are they eating? You know, the march makes you hungry. I don't think people are really ready to eat quite so early in the morning like this, but the march really invigorates your appetite. And, and the air is nice around New York today. How are you all enjoying the city, by the way? Who's that we strong? We love it back there.

You're from Hawaii? Do you have a birth certificate? You aren't the only couple from Hawaii. Didn't we have another couple from Hawaii? Where are they at? Yes. Who? They had to go back today? Oh, okay. They were the first to arrive, I think. Or the second of the people to arrive. All right, well, we'll let people from Hawaii be here today. We will be looking for that birth certificate, though--vigorously.

Anybody else? We have--I'm sorry, what were you about to say? Well, we're gonna find something in this trial. We're gonna find something. I ask that you would spiritually understand that we've got a lot of ground to cover, a lot of witnesses that we need to call, a lot of testimony that we need to have, and we're under the handicap of not having the enforcement of subpoenas of some witnesses that we would consider to be hostile but integral to the process of bringing out the information. But I believe we're gonna be able to demonstrate the case in a way in which no one will be left with questions about what's been going on in our nation and what's happening in the life of Mr. Barack Hussein, the lone will they get to Mecca, Daddy, Obama. Yes.

1 All right. So give me just a few more moments, and we're gonna get started. Could we ask those jurors if
2 they could complete their meals, maybe pack a doggie bag or something? You know. Is the food good?
Do you all like the food? Ah so, okay, all right, very well.

3 If they could come up so we could get started. All right. Is that it? Now, Ms. _____, you're a
4 prospective juror as well, is that right? Okay. All right. Thank you so very much.

5 Where is the bailiff? Would you do your--?

6 **Bailiff:**

7 All rise. (Inaudible - microphone inaccessible.)

8 **Ms. Judge _____:**

9 You may be seated. Good morning, everybody. I--yes?

10 **Manning:**

11 I take the privilege of just a brief announcement before you have your opening comments, if that's okay
12 with you, if it pleases the court. Ms. Judge _____, I need to, for full disclosure, let you know that she is a
13 member of our congregation, that I am her pastor. And we would not want you to think that she was just
kind of in the process, as many of you are, coming from some distant place or just here in the city. But
she's been a follower of this ministry for quite some time. We love her as a member, and we are delighted
that she has made the decision to be a part of this congregation.

14 But she's also pursuing, we believe, a vital office here in the State of New York that will become vacant
15 in November, and that is the office of Governor of the State of New York, and she's running on the
16 Constitution Party. And we need to also state that Ms. Judge _____, her great-great-great-grandfather
17 was a signer of the US Constitution, and his name was Stephen Hopkins, and he was a lawyer and a
Governor of the State of Rhode Island. So we are praying that that Constitution spirit, that power of
liberty and leading of America, will fall upon her and her becoming the Governor of the State of New
York as well.

18 So I'm gonna ask you, she has never served as a judge before, but we have to remember that Elena Kagan
19 has never served as a judge, either, those of you who know who she is. So we welcome Ms. Judge _____,
20 believing that she's a woman of wisdom and integrity, and we believe that she will be fair about her
21 decisions, and I believe that this court will move forward under her leadership.

22 Having said that, I want you to stand and applaud Ms. Judge _____ as she begins to preside.

23 Thank you. You may take your seats.

24 **Ms. Judge _____:**

25 I just need to make a correction. It was the Declaration of Independence that--that's okay. I'm really very
honored and privileged to be here today, that, uh, Pastor Manning asked me to do this. We all have a
civic duty and obligation to bring about these events. Even if you're not asked to do something like this,

1 you can all be very active and to state your cause. Because our country is in dire straits, and we, the
2 people, are doing something about it.

3 Um, today we're gonna resume our jury selection, and I'm going to give the judge's instructions. Ladies
4 and gentlemen, you are the jury that will hear the matter of The People of the United States of America
5 against Columbia University, Barack Hussein Obama, and Michael Sovern. This is both a high honor and
6 high responsibility. The very foundation of our liberty rests on the pillar of a fair and impartial system of
7 justice. You now play an important part in that process. I instruct you not to discuss this case with each
8 other or anyone until you begin jury deliberations.

9 You will not be sequestered, so you are free to go to your homes or living quarters for the duration of this
10 trial. However, I instruct you to avoid listening or looking at any media that may mention the defendants
11 in this case or the trial itself. You are to avoid making a decision until all of the facts are presented.

12 **Manning:**

13 Thank you, Your Honor. I'd like to continue the process of vetting jurors and getting you ready for the
14 process of service. We want to thank Ms. Honorable Judge _____ for her instructions to you, and we will
15 start the process now. I see that we have 12 jurors seated, is that right? And we have Ms. _____ as a
16 thirteenth juror.

17 Those of you whose name I did not call initially, we did not have a registration form for you, do you
18 remember who you were on yesterday? Okay, you were one, and was there yet another? The three of
19 you. Well, I know that you had registered previously, and your name was in the system, just perhaps
20 didn't have a badge. Now, were you able to contact your wife?

21 **Unidentified Male:**

22 Yes, and she was 100% supporting. She said her sister will be [?--], our daughter will get [?--], ladies of
23 the church is gonna be there, and if (inaudible - microphone inaccessible).

24 **Manning:**

25 Oh, then she's a wise woman. Okay. We have presently 12 jurors seated, one alternate, and Ms. _____.
Let me ask if there are any others that were questioned yesterday or would like--weren't you questioned as
a juror?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

I was not questioned, no. (Inaudible - microphone inaccessible.)

Manning:

Okay. Well, could we question you about your potential service as a juror? And you could sit where you
are. I suppose that should be sufficient. Would you give him a mike that he might be able to speak and
be heard throughout the auditorium. First of all, what is your name?

Mr. Juror #1:

(Inaudible - microphone inaccessible.)

Manning:

Twelve, would you see if it's, it's on?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

Mr. Juror #1 _____.

Manning:

Mr. Juror #1 _____?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

Yes, sir.

Manning:

And, Mr. Juror #1 _____, where do you reside?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

I live in Tampa, Florida.

Manning:

Okay. And what do you do for a living?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

Presently, I am a government worker with the United States Census. It's a temporary position, as my transition from my regular employment into a new, new career, hopefully.

Manning:

What was your regular employment?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

I was, I, my regular employment, I, I was a US Army personnel sergeant for 20 years. And, uh, I retired in '96, and I have worked at administrative positions through in the health insurance business and private nonprofit businesses. And I lost that position at the beginning of last year, and I've since survived on my money, my pension, and, uh, living, uh, on my savings, and now working with the US Census.

Manning:

1 Let me ask you--and I'm glad you--how did you find the Census work issue? Were people in Florida
2 accommodating, or you had to really search people out, or were they hiding, or illegal immigrants? What
3 was, what was going on in Florida?

4 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

5 I am under a confidentiality agreement, Pastor Manning.

6 **Manning:**

7 Oh, all right.

8 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

9 To not speak of that. I can tell you that I worked with them. However, I can't speak--.

10 **Manning:**

11 But why would they don't want you to speak about census taking? What's the reason for confidentiality?
12 I'm just curious.

13 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

14 It's a, it's a constitutional, uh, they swear us in under the same, by the way--.

15 **Manning:**

16 Is it because, perhaps, people may not be legal citizens and you are not to divulge any information to me
17 of gain?

18 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

19 We're not asking immigration status when we go out. Uh, that, but when we do go out, there's different,
20 there's various, uh, if you will, there's various, um, operations that they're doing. And each one requires a
21 specific amount of training and a specific amount of, uh, of, um, uh, effort to get those operations done.

22 **Manning:**

23 Okay. If you are selected as a juror, Mr. Juror #1 _____, will you be able to stay the length of the trial
24 prescribed, to the 19th of this month, which will be Wednesday of next week? Will you be able to do
25 that?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

I am able to stay.

Manning:

You will not have to leave.

1 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

2 I will not leave.

3 **Manning:**

4 Okay. Uh, are you a Republican or a Democrat or a conservative or a tea party member or--?

5 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

6 I was a registered Democrat from the time I was able to vote until the 2006 election. I re-registered as a
7 Republican in 2006. And just a month and a half, maybe a month ago, month and a half, I re-registered to
the Democrat Party.

8 **Manning:**

9 So you're back in the Democrats?

10 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

11 I am a Democrat now.

12 **Manning:**

13 You changed during the midterm election of 2006--?

14 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

15 Well, because, primarily, my primary reason for changing back to the Democrat Party is who I supported
16 as the Republican nominee has already won that position.

17 **Manning:**

18 Okay. Now, you know the matter that is before us, the matter of Barack Obama is, uh, not being, or at
least we've alleged, and we have set out to demonstrate that he's not a natural-born citizen. Are you
19 aware of that?

20 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

21 I am aware of that.

22 **Manning:**

23 How did you become aware of it initially?

24 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

25

1 Initially, well, initially, just in hearing the campaign of, of, uh, Barack Obama, um, knowing that his
2 father was not American. You know, that already put the, put the, uh, seed in my mind that if he's not, if
3 his father was not American, what makes this legal?

4 **Manning:**

5 Well, does that mean you've already made up your mind that he's not a natural-born citizen and nothing
6 will--?

7 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

8 Well, I have questions. I have questions, questions that have not been answered by those powers, and
9 questions that I can't seem to get answered by even my representatives. Because I've called my
10 representatives and my state senators and asked them, those who represent me, asked them, "Could you
11 tell me what the definition of a natural-born citizen is in writing?" And I have not received a response
12 back from them, either.

13 **Manning:**

14 So you're open to--.

15 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

16 I'm--.

17 **Manning:**

18 --hearing all of the evidence?

19 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

20 I want to hear all the evidence.

21 **Manning:**

22 And if it is adjudged that he is not guilty, you'd be able to make that affirmation, that decision?

23 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**

24 I can make the decision fairly--if I could just go back a little bit. I come from a large family. I'm the
25 tenth of 15 children in my family.

Manning:

Where were you born?

Mr. Juror #1 _____:

In south--I was born in West Virginia but grew up in southwestern Pennsylvania just south of Pittsburgh.

1 **Manning:**
2 Fifteen brothers and sisters, 14 brothers and sisters?
3 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**
4 There's 15 of us altogether. When Mom and Dad wanted to know something, they came to me to find out
5 what I knew.
6 **Manning:**
7 What, what number were you in the pecking order?
8 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**
9 I was the tenth of the 15.
10 **Manning:**
11 Oh, my goodness, you got beat up pretty good, then?
12 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**
13 Yes, sir.
14 **Manning:**
15 Okay. All right, so you're a fairly good fighter. Are you aware of any of the postings or the things that I
16 personally have said about this case?
17 **Mr. Juror #1 _____:**
18 I am. I, I when I, when I heard you the first time, um, I said, "This man has got something to say, and I
19 want to hear it." And I've listened to you from the first time I, I heard you speak.
20 **Manning:**
21 All right. Very well, thank you, Mr. Juror #1 _____. All right, your honor, that makes 12 jurors, and is
22 there anyone else that would want to serve as a juror, be considered as a juror? If so, please speak or
23 forever hold your peace, if--yes, you would like to serve as a juror? Okay. Let's, would, give her a
24 microphone.
25 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**
Hello.
Manning:

1 Hello. What is your name?

2 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

3 My name is Ms. Juror #2 _____ [ph] .

4 **Manning:**

5 Ms. Juror #2 _____?

6 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

7 Ms. Juror #2 _____.

8 **Manning:**

9 Ms. Juror #2 _____.

10 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

11 Ms. Juror #2 _____.

12 **Manning:**

13 Okay, very well. And, Ms. Juror #2 _____, where are you from?

14 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

15 I'm from Neptune, New Jersey.

16 **Manning:**

17 Neptune, New Jersey. And, and what do you do for a living, if I may ask?

18 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

19 I'm sorry?

20 **Manning:**

21 What do you do for a living? What's your voca--your vocation or your profession?

22 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

23 I'm currently unemployed. I was employed with a homeless shelter and youth shelter. I was let go for not making a staff meeting.

24 **Manning:**

25

1 Oh, really? You, you served homeless people?

2 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

3 I did, up until the 21st of April, correct.

4 **Manning:**

5 Okay. Any prospects for a new job?

6 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

7 Um, I just applied, sent out some resumes, so sure.

8 **Manning:**

9 To a church for--okay. How did you hear about what's happening here today?

10 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

11 Um, I heard it from the Internet.

12 **Manning:**

13 Okay. And why did you come? Are you really interested in what's happening in our nation, or are you just curious about the proceedings?

14 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

15 Oh, I'm interested in what's happening with our nation and how quickly the economy's gonna tank and when martial law is gonna happen, and, and if Barack Hussein Obama is possibly gonna be divested of his--.

17 **Manning:**

18 Powers?

19 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

20 Yes.

21 **Manning:**

22 Albeit perhaps illegally?

23 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

24 Yes. I'm curious.

25

1 **Manning:**

2 Um, do you believe that you could be fair and impartial in this process going forward, perhaps maybe
3 having some preconceived ideas about what's going on in our nation?

4 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

5 I feel that I can be. I feel that I can be.

6 **Manning:**

7 Let me ask you one final question, and I think that's gonna be enough of the jurors because, again, we
8 have a number of things that we're trying to accomplish in the next few days. Um, this is a highly
9 politicized, if you will, trial. The politics that are involved, the, um, the emotions that we had outside of
10 our church on yesterday. Many of you were aware of that. We had more emotions flowing over from
11 people out on the street late last night. And I suppose that, as the trial moves forward, there will be more
12 of that, and perhaps there might be threatenings and people who perhaps are part of your family, your
13 friends or kindreds, may have something to say about your participation.

14 But what I'd like to say is that I recognize, in proposing this trial, that I'm going to be confronted with a
15 large number of items. Number one is that we are challenging the highest office on the planet, the most
16 powerful office that ever was, that George Washington did not have the powers that Obama possesses at
17 present, albeit I believe illegally. So he is the most powerful man on this planet, and there's never been
18 one as powerful as him in terms of just the powers bequeathed to him through, through the office of
19 President.

20 But I think that beyond that, his ability to manipulate people and all the press, if that's not a word that's
21 too leaning towards guilt or innocence, that he's also become even more powerful than most people can
22 imagine. And maybe that's always registered with other people, but I'm simply stating that because I'm
23 gonna get to something very critical.

24 I believe that, in selecting jurors here, I cannot imagine that Obama would not have sent someone here to
25 be on the jury. He did send someone here from the CIA to interview me and then to watch me for a
while, so I cannot imagine that either he or his Administration would not have sent someone to be a part
of this process.

19 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

20 Okay.

21 **Manning:**

22 I'm not accusing you of that.

23 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

24 Okay.

25 **Manning:**

1 I'm just trying to sum up. And we have no way of knowing except to pray.

2 //

3 **Ms. Juror #2 _____:**

4 Okay.

5 **Manning:**

6 And one of the things that we want to be able to do is that we want to ask all jurors--of course, if the
7 evidence is clear, and there is no reasonable doubt, that you would not hang the jury simply because you
8 want to serve the purpose of an employee or someone who sent you here to be disruptive. We'd like to at
9 least have you consider that. You don't have to respond. But I think all of us in this courtroom need to be
10 fully aware of the forces that are arrayed against this house and against this trial. However, I believe that
11 we will, will prevail.

12 Having said that, I'd like to, Your Honor, if I may, the three jurors that, the two jurors that we just
13 interviewed, and Ms. _____--let's see now, this is juror one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
14 ten, eleven, twelve. I'd like to suggest that Juror Number Three and Juror Number Seven, would Juror
15 Number Three be placed as an alternate, Juror Number Seven be dismissed completely, and Ms. _____
16 and Mr. Juror #1 _____ would fill those two positions. So Mr. Number Three, if you would serve as an
17 alternate; Juror Number Seven, you are completely dismissed; and we want to send Mr. Juror #1 _____
18 and Ms. _____ to those two positions.

19 **Ms. Judge _____:**

20 Sure.

21 **Manning:**

22 Now, I also need to state that we don't have a defense team here that would challenge any of my
23 statements. Mr. _____ [ph], sir, you would be an alternate. All right. Um, Mr. Juror #1 _____, you
24 would be Alternate Number 13. And, uh, Juror Number Three would be Alternate Number 14. Uh, we'd
25 make a note of that, Your Honor.

All right. Having said that, I want to thank all of you for your interest in serving this matter, and--oh,
there's one final thing. Mr. Juror #3 _____ is your name?

Mr. Juror #3 _____:

Yes, Mr. Juror #3 _____.

Manning:

Mr. Juror #3 _____. I need to go over one other thing with you. Yesterday you were very nervous. I
understand that. We all get nervous. I'm, I was nervous.

1 **Mr. Juror #3 _____:**

2 (Inaudible - microphone inaccessible.)

3 **Manning:**

4 Well, we, I would inform the people to make sure that's not--but I have to tell you, your first answer
5 troubled a few people. It troubled me as well. But I'm willing to believe that you were very nervous, you
6 were put on the spot, you were before people, and I don't know if you're a public speaker or that kind of a
thing. I'm willing to believe in my heart that it was your nervousness that kept you from fully interpreting
what I was saying and giving, I think, which would be the final response that you gave to Mr. Judge
_____. Am I correct about that?

7 **Mr. Juror #3 _____:**

8 I would say you're pretty much on.

9 **Manning:**

10 Pretty much on? We're not gonna start again today, are we? All right, I'm gonna allow you to serve, and
11 we'll have, um, the Juror Number 13 and Number 14 as, um, as alternates. Excuse me for just a moment.

12 Okay. Again, we want to thank all of you, and we pray that all of you will be able to stay the duration of
13 the trial. We want to try to conclude these proceedings within the time that we initially allotted. We
believe that you're all fair-minded people, and we're excited about the process. At this point, I'm gonna
ask the bailiff to come forward, and he is going to swear you in as jurors. He is an elder in the church, his
name is Mr. Bailiff _____.

14 **Bailiff:**

15 (Inaudible - microphone inaccessible.)

16 **Manning:**

17 Hold it just a moment. Get a microphone. Thank you.

18 **Bailiff:**

19 Instruction: Ladies and gentlemen, you will repeat the words I speak after me. However, after the very
20 first word which I speak, which is the word "I," you will simultaneously speak your individual names out
loud. Are you prepared to be sworn in at this time? I--.

21 **Jurors:**

22 I--.

23 **Bailiff:**

24 --do affirm and declare--.

1 **Jurors:**
2 --do affirm and declare--.
3 **Bailiff:**
4 --that I will fairly and impartially--.
5 **Jurors:**
6 --that I will fairly and impartially--.
7 **Bailiff:**
8 --adjudge the facts of this case.
9 **Jurors:**
10 --adjudge the facts of this case.
11 **Bailiff:**
12 I will render a decision--.
13 **Jurors:**
14 I will render a decision--.
15 **Bailiff:**
16 --without fear or favor to any party--
17 **Jurors:**
18 --without fear or favor to any party--.
19 **Bailiff:**
20 --that I will honor the Constitution--.
21 **Jurors:**
22 --that I will honor the Constitution--.
23 **Bailiff:**
24 --and the laws of the United States--.
25

Jurors:

--and the laws of the United States--.

Bailiff:

--and bear true and faithful allegiance--.

Jurors:

--and bear true and faithful allegiance--.

Bailiff:

--to the same.

Jurors:

--to the same.

Bailiff:

And that I make this declaration--.

Jurors:

And that I make this declaration--.

Bailiff:

--freely--.

Jurors:

--freely--.

Bailiff:

--without hesitation--.

Jurors:

--without hesitation--.

Bailiff:

--or purpose of evasion.

Jurors:

--or purpose of evasion.

Bailiff:

Thank you. You may be seated.

Manning:

We are holding, so thank you for accepting that oath. And I want to open the trial with one of America's patriots, who is standing on his oath to serve this nation and to uphold the Constitution at the point of being court-martialed by the US military. In just a few moments, as soon as they are able to get the screen up, we're gonna go ahead. There's been some discussion about how foremans will be chosen, but, uh, my assistant tells me, generally, we could just start with Juror Number One, that that juror could serve as the foreman of you all, and, uh, he would be in charge. That would be Mr. _____, I believe, will serve as your foreman and your leader. All right? Okay.

All right, so if you give me just a moment, we're gonna set up a screen and then we'll get started with some introductions about why it's important that we understand how we should honor the Constitution and we should keep our oaths that we make to each other and to this nation. So just relax for just a moment, please.

Of Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin, that was recently posted up on YouTube, as he found it necessary to refuse to return to Afghanistan in deployment under the orders of Barack Obama, inasmuch as that he believes that he's not constitutionally fit, uh, to, uh, be Commander in Chief, and therefore he's presently under the threat of court-martial. We want to applaud Lieutenant Terry Lakin for his very strong position, following his beliefs that we do not at this present time in this nation have a Commander in Chief, and that for him to obey the orders of Obama would be tantamount to being a part of that process that is going forward in our nation at present by so many others.

What I want you to see, while this is a YouTube presentation, we're not gonna necessarily enter it as evidence. That's not what we want to do; however, I do need to let you know that I talked with Margaret Hemingway, who is a spokesperson for Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin, and under the orders of his attorney, that they felt that it would not be the appropriate thing to appear at this trial for various reasons that lawyers usually find to keep their clients from testifying, or in many ways, keep their clients safe from cross examination that they may not be prepared to handle in a stable situation or unstable situation.

But what I want you, as jurors and the audience, to be made aware of is that there are people in this nation who believe, at the cost of their own lives and livelihoods, that Barack Hussein Obama is not a natural-born citizen. Therefore, he is not the President.

Now, what you're gonna hear Lieutenant Colonel, who's a medical doctor, Terry Lakin state is that he believes that at present we do not have a President. We do not have a Commander in Chief, that Barack Hussein Obama is occupying that office illegally, does not possess the powers constitutionally to execute that office, and so therefore, he should be under no threat of refusing any order from a man who is not the President.

Now, we have here a Captain Pamela Barnett who will be testifying. We pray also today, if we can get to her, who's also a Captain in the US military. We're gonna hear her testimony. We've heard of Major

1 Stefan Cook, who refused to deploy to Afghanistan as well, because he likewise believes that Barack
2 Obama is not qualified, nor is he the President, so therefore he is not the Commander in Chief. And this
3 spirit, or this sense of the absence of authority in the White House, is spreading through our military. We
4 want to pray for our brave soldiers and, uh, service personnel, those who are fighting. And many of them
5 likewise believe, but because of fear of losing their jobs or their place in society, or even being court-
6 martialed, they're, as it were, holding their noses and performing their duties nonetheless.

7 But I can tell you that this spirit of understanding that Barack Obama is not the President of the United
8 States is spreading through our military and through many other business sectors of our nation. And it's
9 just a matter of time before it becomes an overwhelming fact in our nation. However, I want to
10 demonstrate through the presentation that we're gonna see in just a moment--this will not be evidence. It
11 will be simply a posting that's on YouTube that's public information, that we believe is adequate to be
12 displayed here in this trial to give you the sense of the commitment that many have made regarding this
13 nation and its Constitution.

14 And on the heels of just selecting you as jurors, I want you to remember that you have taken an oath, and
15 that you have sworn to uphold that oath and put aside all your biases or any other notions that you may
16 have regarding who you believe or about whether or not Obama is indeed the President or not. The fact
17 that you have taken an oath ought to be preeminent in your deliberations and in the way you hear
18 everything that will be displayed or discussed in this trial.

19 I commend Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin for taking a strong stand in our nation. He's under threat at
20 present of being court-martialed and facing the highest penalty by the US military and the US
21 government. But he is standing firm. And we want to show you his statements, and then we'll proceed
22 from there. Are we ready to--?

23 [Video begins]

24 **Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin:**

25 I'm Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin, an active-duty Army physician in my eighteenth year of active
uniformed service to our country. I want you to know the reasons why I feel I have no choice but the
distasteful one of inviting my own court-martial. For the first time in all my years of service to our great
nation, and at great peril to my career and future, I am choosing to disobey what I believe are illegal
orders, including an order to deploy to Afghanistan for my second tour of duty there.

I will disobey my orders to deploy because I, and I believe all servicemen and women, and the American
people, deserve the truth about President Obama's constitutional eligibility to the Office of the Presidency
and the Commander in Chief. If he is ineligible, then my orders--and, indeed all orders--are illegal,
because all orders have their origin with the Commander in Chief as handed down through the chain of
command.

Any reasonable person looking critically at the evidence currently in the public domain would have
questions about President Obama's claim to be a natural-born citizen. The troubling, but compelling,
information that calls into question whether President Obama is a natural-born citizen, as our Constitution
requires him to be for him to hold the highest office, has gone unanswered because he refuses to release
his original birth certificate dating from 1961 and bearing the signature of the doctor who delivered him.

1 This burden of proof must fall on the President. The Constitution may not have assigned the
2 responsibility of validation of eligibility to any entity, and that needs to be fixed. Seeking out public
office, especially the highest in our land, means you must uphold the Constitution, Mr. President, and
confirm your eligibility.

3 The minimal invasion to any politician's privacy from having to show an original, signed birth certificate
4 is far less than the harms to our country caused by someone not qualified whose election would thus
subvert the law and the truth.

5 President Obama, I ask you to respect and uphold the Constitution. Be transparent and show your
6 honesty and integrity. Release your original, signed birth certificate, if you have one, thus proving your
birth on American soil and thus assure the American people you are lawfully eligible to hold the Office of
the Presidency and serve as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

7 I, and all other service members, may then continue to serve our country, at risk of injury or the ultimate
8 sacrifice, knowing that we do so for our country, the Constitution, and a legitimate leader of the greatest
free republic ever. The Constitution matters. The truth matters.

9 I'm Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin. Thank you for your time, and God bless us, and God bless our
10 nation.

11 [Video ends]

12 **Ms. Judge _____:**

13 [?-----] for the record that this is a statement of Terry Lakin, and it is admitted for informational purposes
14 only.

15 **Manning:**

16 Thank you, Your Honor, and thank Lieutenant Colonel Terry Lakin. Let's continue to pray for him. That
is my desire.

17 At this time, we're gonna prepare, if we can remove the screen, to call our first witness of the trial.

18 At this time, your honor, if it will please the court, we would like to call to the witness stand our very first
19 witness, um, witness Linda Bentley. And Your Honor, if I may continue to keep this lectern focused this
way, and no disrespect to you.

20 **Ms. Judge _____:**

21 And what is her name again? Linda?

22 **Manning:**

23 Linda Bentley, B-E-N-T-L-E-Y.

24 **Bailiff:**

1 Raise your right hand. State your name and [?---].

2 **Bentley:**

3 Linda Bentley.

4 **Bailiff:**

5 Do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth [?----]?

6 **Bentley:**

7 I do.

8 **Manning:**

9 All right. Thank you, Linda, or Miss Bentley. Um, Miss Bentley, could you tell me, um, where you live
10 and what you do for a living?

11 **Bentley:**

12 I live in Cave Creek, Arizona, and I'm an investigative reporter with Sonoran News, which is also in Cave
13 Creek, North Scottsdale, North Phoenix.

14 **Manning:**

15 So you're in the, the general area of Phoenix and Scottsdale, Arizona?

16 **Bentley:**

17 Yes.

18 **Manning:**

19 And you work for the Sonoran News? Is that what you do? You're an investigative reporter?

20 **Bentley:**

21 That's correct.

22 **Manning:**

23 How long have you been doing such work?

24 **Bentley:**

25 Uh, 10 years.

Manning:

1 Ten years. And how do you find that work?

2 **Bentley:**

3 Very interesting.

4 **Manning:**

5 Okay. And what type of investigations do you do? Mail fraud, or what?

6 **Bentley:**

7 It varies. Um, I, I investigate criminal issues, uh, court cases, uh, people. It's quite a variety. I also cover
8 local things like council meetings and--.

9 **Manning:**

10 Okay. Can we state that you are an investigative reporter and not a private investigator?

11 **Bentley:**

12 That's correct.

13 **Manning:**

14 Make that distinction?

15 **Bentley:**

16 I, I have been a private investigator and I passed, yes.

17 **Manning:**

18 Okay. But you are now specifically an investigative reporter?

19 **Bentley:**

20 That's correct.

21 **Manning:**

22 Okay. And how long have you been with the, your present employer, Sonoran News?

23 **Bentley:**

24 For 10 years.

25 **Manning:**

1 For 10 years. What does Sonoran News do? And what kind of news they report?

2 **Bentley:**

3 It, it's considered the conservative voice of Maricopa County, which is, um, an unusual thing in the media
4 right now.

5 **Manning:**

6 Okay. Now, just--Sheriff Joe Arpaio is in Maricopa County, is he not?

7 **Bentley:**

8 Yes, he's our sheriff.

9 **Manning:**

10 He's your sheriff.

11 **Bentley:**

12 Yup.

13 **Manning:**

14 Okay. How are things going in Maricopa County with the signing of the immigration, or at least the
15 questionnaire, the immigration by--.

16 **Bentley:**

17 Arizona's? Happy, but apparently it's left a little unrest in the rest of the country.

18 **Manning:**

19 Have you been writing about that issue?

20 **Bentley:**

21 I have.

22 **Manning:**

23 Let me inform the court, uh, Miss Bentley, if I may call you that, why we've asked you to come from
24 Arizona to be a witness at this trial today. You wrote an article this year, in March, regarding Mr. Barack
25 Hussein Obama's appearance with George Stephanopoulos on This Week, ABC's program, and that Mr.
Obama made a statement to George Stephanopoulos, uh, that he had signed up for the Selective Service,
uh, when he graduated from high school. You did an investigation on that matter, and could you tell this

1 court what you found after Mr. Obama made that emphatic statement to George Stephanopoulos, public
2 television, back in March, I believe--I'm sorry, September of 2008 was when the statement was made.

3 **Bentley:**

4 Right. And after he made that statement, uh, a retired, um, ICE agent, Immigrations--.

5 **Manning:**

6 Let me--okay, I'm sorry.

7 **Bentley:**

8 Immigrations and Custom Enforcement agent made a records request to the Selective Service, and to, to
9 get copies of his registration records. The records were dated two days after he made that statement on
10 the Stephanopoulos interview, which was kind of odd, because the records were dated approximately six
11 weeks before the agent requested them. So it, it was interesting that it was a, a record that all of a sudden
12 was two days after making a statement in a national interview, but before anybody had requested a copy
13 of it.

14 **Manning:**

15 Well, what's wrong with dating a record two days after Mr. Obama makes the statement to Mr.
16 Stephanopoulos? What the prob--what's wrong with that?

17 **Bentley:**

18 Nothing per se, but there was another record request that was made, um, several months later by a
19 completely different person in Tucson, Arizona, and the copy of the printout, the computer printout, the
20 copy of that record, was dated exactly the same date as the first person's record.

21 **Manning:**

22 Well, how could that be if it was made so much earlier?

23 **Bentley:**

24 That, that was a good question. It seemed like the Obama record was frozen in time on that specific date
25 of September 9, 2008. So any time anybody pulled up the record for Obama, it came up with a
September 9, 2008, access date.

Manning:

Now, we're not talking about just any record. We're talking about his--.

Bentley:

His Selective Service registration record.

Manning:

Registration.

Bentley:

Yes.

Manning:

Okay. Now, from what your article outlines, it appears that Mr. Obama stated on the ABC program with Mr. Stephanopoulos that he had to. In other words, under the order of penalty, he had to sign up for the Selective Service when he graduated from high school, which is something that I had to do also.

Bentley:

Correct. However, when Obama claims to have had to have signed up for the Selective Service, there wasn't any signing up. It wasn't implemented until 1980. So he graduated high school in 1979, and if he said he had to sign up for the Selective Service after graduating high school in 1979, there was nothing to sign up for then.

Manning:

There was no Selective Service in 1979.

Bentley:

No.

Manning:

When did the Selective Service stop, because I signed up in 1965. So when did it end?

Bentley:

Well, it, it ended, I believe, in 1975, um, and it wasn't put back into place again until 1980 under Carter.

Manning:

So we're talking about the order issued by President Gerald Ford that--?

Bentley:

That ended the draft registration.

Manning:

Ended that draft registration, which is we refer to as Selective Service.

Bentley:

Correct.

Manning:

So President Ford ended the draft, so you could go through 18, 19, 20, 25 and never have to register with the Selective Service--?

Bentley:

Correct.

Manning:

--Department. And so Mr. Obama stated that he signed up for the draft in 1979, when in fact, President Ford had ended such a draft in 1975?

Bentley:

That's correct.

Manning:

How could that be?

Bentley:

But then his draft registration documents say that he registered in, in 1980. In Hawaii.

Manning:

Okay. Now, the draft was put back in place in 1980? Is that correct?

Bentley:

Correct.

Manning:

But he registered at a time when there was no draft, and he made such a statement to George Stephanopoulos, and you documented that statement that he made having signed up in 1979?

Bentley:

Correct.

Manning:

1 Now, let me try to get this clear. The date two days after he made that statement, from what I've read in
2 your article, and I don't want to put words in your mouth, and you're certain to correct me if I'm wrong on
3 this matter, but he obviously made an erroneous statement, or he spoke something that wasn't true
4 regarding the Selective Service. Someone must have informed him that there was no draft in 1979, so he
5 could not have signed up in 1979, as he stated that he did. So therefore, the records at the Selective
6 Service Department, according to your article, were then altered to accommodate his statements? Or is
7 there something else that I'm missing in this?

8 **Bentley:**

9 It appears that a record was created to show that he did register for the Selective Service, and the
10 documents that were created, um, at first raised more questions than they did answers because of the
11 irregularities in them, uh, from--.

12 **Manning:**

13 What kind of irregularities?

14 **Bentley:**

15 Well, when Steven Kaufman, the retired ICE agent, requested the records and received them, without
16 having anything to compare it to, there, there were probably more questions than there were answers, um,
17 and one of the issues on here was that he supposedly signed this on July 30, 1980. However, it was date-
18 stamped July 29, and there's irregularities as far as the document locator number, which is a number that's
19 an automatically issued number by, uh, the computer system. They have some kind of a document
20 numbering system--.

21 **Manning:**

22 Right.

23 **Bentley:**

24 --that does not change. Um, once, once the document is issued a number, that number stays with that
25 document for--.

26 **Manning:**

27 In other words, what you're saying is--.

28 **Bentley:**

29 --for its life.

30 **Manning:**

31 --is that if I register at the Department of Motor Vehicles, and they give me a driver's license number, that
32 number remains the same. It doesn't revert to anyone else, it just remains my number.

1 **Bentley:**

2 Correct.

3 **Manning:**

4 Well, what happened?

5 **Bentley:**

6 However, one of the issues and one of the questions that was pointed out was that the number that it's
7 issued that's stamped on the top of the, the registration card that they fill out, and the number that is in the
8 computer, the number on the document's a 10-digit number, whereas the number in the computer is an 11-
9 digit number. And an "8" was added to the beginning of the number in this document.

10 **Manning:**

11 So the number on the registration card that was received by ICE agent Kaufman from the Freedom of
12 Information Act, uh, has, you stated, 10 document numbers, but the number that's in the Selective Service
13 computer system contains 11 document numbers, is that what, that's what you're saying?

14 **Bentley:**

15 Correct.

16 **Manning:**

17 And the number "8" has been added--well, is that normal for the Selective Service to add numbers or to
18 detract numbers or have two different numbers for one person?

19 **Bentley:**

20 Well, that was, that was a big question as far as I had. Um, this, this actually raised more questions than it
21 answered at the time. However, what I didn't know at the time before I made records requests to have
22 something to compare it to, uh, there's a gentleman, Kenneth Allen, who lives in Tucson, who has made
23 numerous records requests for Obama's various records, which included his Selective Service registration,
24 and he sent me a copy of what he received from the Selective Service. He received an identical, um,
25 Selective Service registration card. However, the printout was different. But it's dated, also, 9/8 of '08.
But it has an 11-digit document locator number.

Manning:

Well, did not, uh, I hear you state that the initial registration card with the two different numbers, that
allegedly Mr. Obama signed on the 30th of July, but the document was dated the 29th of July?

Bentley:

It's stamped by the post office the 29th, which led to another peculiarity.

Manning:

Hold just a second. You're stating that the post office stamp--?

Bentley:

Where it was turned, supposedly turned in at the post office, which is where Selective Service registrations could either be mailed in or turned in at the local post office, this was stamped as having been received by the post office on July 29, '80. However, having worked at the post office myself, there, there's something peculiar about the round stamp that the, that was used on his document in that it's a two-digit year number offset, where it looks like the 19 is missing from the 1980.

Manning:

Is that common?

Bentley:

No.

Manning:

For a postal stamp to simply have the year, but not the millennium year, just the century year?

Bentley:

No. No, in fact, I can't find another document, and, and I have two documents that were stamped at exactly the same post office that don't have just a two-digit year. They have a four-digit year.

Manning:

Now, Mr. Kaufman is a retired federal agent, is that right?

Bentley:

Correct.

Manning:

He worked with ICE.

Bentley:

Right.

Manning:

So he's very familiar with documents and the Freedom of Information Act and how to interpret them and read them, is that correct?

1 **Bentley:**

2 Correct.

3 **Manning:**

4 What was his assessment of the, the statements by Mr. Obama to George Stephanopoulos, the actual date
5 in which the draft or Selective Service was, uh, reinstated, and the conflicting category numbers, one
6 consisting of 11 numbers as a registration number, and the other consisting of 10? Did he give an
assessment of that as a federal agent?

7 **Bentley:**

8 And at that point, he thought there was something peculiar about that, and then said that it appeared that
9 he, um, that they added an "8" to the beginning of the number so it would start with an 80 to make it look
10 as though it was done in 1980 instead of in '08, where the document locator number has an 08 at the
beginning on the actual card. However, without having anything to compare it to, it, it raised more
questions than it did answers at the time, because if you have an 11-digit field, what, what goes in the
extra digit, and where does that go?

11 **Manning:**

12 Yes. Um, you may not be able to answer this question, but I would, would want to hear what your
13 investigation has revealed to you. Is it a common practice that the Selective Service records of, uh,
14 people in our nation are open to, uh, being hacked or altered at will, or are these records very closely
guarded by our security systems, uh, in the US military or our federal government? Is this possible for
someone to just change the dates at will?

15 **Bentley:**

16 Well, considering, um, that we have two different people that don't know each other that requested the
17 same documents and received different information, uh, it appears that it is possible that someone could
have gone in and altered records.

18 **Manning:**

19 Do you have documentation that Mr. Obama did indeed state on September the 7th, 2008, um, on This
20 Week with George Stephanopoulos, that he registered for the Selective Service draft in 1979? How can
we verify that statement?

21 **Bentley:**

22 I watched the interview. I believe it's still out there somewhere on the Internet. But he said he, he had to
23 register for the draft after graduating high school, which he graduated from in 1979.

24 **Manning:**

1 Okay. So now what I have received from reading your article, and I've read it several times just to make
2 sure I fully understand it, because there's a lot of conflicting numbers and ideas and the two different
3 solicitations getting two different answers, um, it appears to me that in a political sense, if President Ford,
4 uh, if he discontinued the draft in 1975, and no one was required to register until 1980, when Jimmy
5 Carter put the draft back into being, that Mr. Obama perhaps made a misstatement to George
6 Stephanopoulos. There's a possibility that he could have meant 1980. But he defined that statement by
7 saying he enlisted after high school, which was, would have been in 1979, which is required of all young
8 men.

9 **Bentley:**

10 Registered.

11 **Manning:**

12 Registered in 1979, pardon me. Thank you. So it is not possible that he could have meant 1980, because
13 he would not have, he graduated from high school a year earlier. And as the practice of everyone in the,
14 uh, young men and young women as well, that you have to, when you turn 18, you got to go see the man.

15 **Bentley:**

16 Correct.

17 **Manning:**

18 Right? You don't wait until you're 19 unless you are looking for trouble. So now, it appears that the
19 article that you have written indicates in a very open way, without your seeming to be biased about this
20 matter, and we can present this article as evidence, um, that Mr. Obama made an ill-advised statement, if
21 not an outright lie, to George Stephanopoulos. And we don't know why he would say such. But someone
22 must have determined that he was making a misstatement and talking about an issue that did not exist,
23 which would be the draft in 1979. And then perhaps someone within the Selective Service registration
24 procedures administratively began to change numbers and dates. Is that what your article contains?

25 **Bentley:**

26 I believe, uh, from, from the documents that I have, I believe that this whole Selective Service registration
27 was created after the fact. I don't believe there was a Selective Service registration that existed until he
28 said that on Stephanopoulos. Um, without a Selective Service registration, you're not qualified to hold an
29 office in the executive branch of the federal government. You're forever precluded from holding such
30 office. So if, for whatever reason, Obama never did register, whether he wasn't required to register, um--.

31 **Manning:**

32 Well, let's talk about that for just a moment. What would have made him not required to register, even
33 though he was 18 years of age?

34 **Bentley:**

35 Being a foreign student would have made him not required to register, being a foreign national.

Manning:

But now no one can serve or hold any office in America if you have not signed up with the Selective Service.

Bentley:

You cannot get a job with the US Post Office, and you cannot get a job with the executive branch of the federal government.

Manning:

Well, let's just assume--well, let's determine that what Mr. Obama was doing was under the questioning of Mr. Stephanopoulos. He was creating for himself, uh, a legitimacy to run for President.

Bentley:

I agree.

Manning:

Okay? But he had never really signed up, and his handlers, or whoever it may have determined or found this out and began to create, for there was no initial registration form. So the forms that now exist were created, even though Mr. Obama should have registered in 1980, or 1979, as he said, the forms of his registration were not created until 2008.

Bentley:

That's what I believe, and when, when, um, Steven Kaufman requested the records that are dated, um, 9/9 of '08, it shows a last transaction date of 9/4 of 1980, which is the date that his draft registration was entered into the computer system. So this is in September of '08, the last record ever entered into his draft registration is his original draft registration. However, when Kenneth Allen made a request for records in February of '09, he received the same identical copy of the signed card, the registration card with the same numbers, the same, it's just a copy of the same record, it's also dated 9/9 of '08, and however, this document shows a last action date of June 25 of '91.

Manning:

So we now have another conflict.

Bentley:

We've added another record to a record that supposedly hadn't changed on 9/9 of '08 but was last, the last document date, the last action date was 9/4 of 1980. Now suddenly, a few months later, there's a last action date of 6/25 of '91 with a change letter, like for a change of address form was added, dated 6/25 of '91.

//

Manning:

Now--.

Bentley:

So, so you have two records dated the same date. One has additional records in it that are from 1991.

Manning:

What else have you found out about the, uh, Mr. Obama's, uh, federal registration numbers? And by that?

Bentley:

Okay, what I did was, because I wanted something to compare it to, and hopefully, um, I would get something that had records from Hawaii, so I'd have something more specific to compare it to, and I went to the Social Security Death Index and looked up every single person that was born in 1961 in Hawaii. And it gave me lists of people. And I took all the men and looked up--.

Manning:

Was Mr. Obama's name in that list of people born in Hawaii in 1961?

Bentley:

No, because it's only dead people.

Manning:

Oh, okay.

Bentley:

So, uh, so, um, I took all the men's names and looked up, because the Social Security Death Index gives you enough information to look up, um, Selective Service records. You need a last name, you need a Social Security number, and a birth date. And the Death Index gives you all that information.

So I looked up all the men, and I came up with 17 people that had registered for the draft, and I requested documents from the Selective Service. Um, and I found out that the document locator numbers, uh, for 1980, when they first started the registration again, there was an 11-digit field in the computer. And consistent with the second document, the one that was sent to Kenneth Allen, a zero was added to the end. It was not, it didn't add an "8" to the beginning to indicate 1980.

Uh, that, that subsequently changed with later registrations, where they apparently added an "8" to the beginning for 1980, um, and, but that appears to not have changed until 1982, based on the records I've been given. All the records of registration which have, um, which were actually done in the same batch, these, um, even though Obama registered, supposedly, either on July 29 of 1980 or July 30, when he supposedly signed this, uh--.

1 **Manning:**

2 Can I, can I ask you, and we appreciate your in-depth investigation into this matter of the Social Secur--
3 um, the Selective Service, uh, registration. You, when I spoke with you by phone, you told me that you
4 had found some other information that would reference federal registration numbers with respect to the
5 Selective Service number that corresponds to the Social Security number, that those two numbers should
6 correspond, that the person who holds a particular Selective Service number, that that number should
7 indicate what Social Security number that, that person possesses as well.

8 **Bentley:**

9 Correct.

10 **Manning:**

11 And those, that information's intertwined. Could you explain to me--?

12 **Bentley:**

13 Okay, like, like--.

14 **Manning:**

15 Or to the court, uh, what you found out about Mr. Obama's Selective Service number, uh, and his Social
16 Security number?

17 **Bentley:**

18 Okay. Like I said, but as with the Death Index, um, you need a Social Security number, a birth date, and
19 a last name in order to look up someone's Selective Service record. Um, there's a court case, um, that
20 Orly Taitz has filed, where two separate private investigators had found numerous Social Security
21 numbers being used by Barack Obama. The one that is, I think, most frequently used in his later years is
22 a number that was issued in Connecticut.

23 Um, the first three digits of a Social Security number indicate the state in which it's issued. The Social
24 Security number that they claimed he was using, I took and entered it into the Selective Service record
25 search with his name, and it pulled up his Selective Service number. So he's using a Connecticut Social
Security number that was issued between the years of 1976 and 1979, I believe it is, or--no, 19, between
1976 and 1977. However, I believe it's been determined since, since I found this out, that the number
issued directly before his was issued in 1977, I believe it was. So that's, it's a number--.

26 **Manning:**

27 Were you able to track whether or not the Social Security number that you, that was issued in 1977 that
28 has been used most frequently by Mr. Obama, whether or not he is presently using that number for his
29 federal payroll in the White House?

//

Bentley:

That's something I'm pursuing currently, so I don't know. It's, um, it's also been said by these investigators that the exact same number was issued to someone in, uh, that was born in 1890, and--.

Manning:

Are you saying that the Social Security number was issued in 1890?

Bentley:

Yes. It was issued to someone who was born in 1890.

Manning:

Born in 1890 to be clear.

Bentley:

Who, that was prior to Social Security, so he wouldn't have needed a Social Security number, possibly, until way later on in life, so--.

Manning:

1936, I think, is when the Act became a law.

Bentley:

Yeah. So, um, there was another person with a number real close to the one Obama was using and the one that was issued to this person in 1890 that was also issued to someone that was born around that same time. So it made, made sense to me that that was very plausible.

Manning:

So with respect to the Selective Service number, I think we've gotten that down now. But you, we're now trying to determine, according to two investigators working with Dr. Orly Taitz, who's been very eminent in this, uh, issue of Mr. Obama's eligibility, that he has used a Social Security number, either presently or in the past, that belongs to someone that was born in Connecticut, uh, and--.

Bentley:

Or was issued in Connecticut.

Manning:

--issued in Connecticut, and 1890, the person--.

Bentley:

It was issued in 1977.

Manning:

The name?

Bentley:

I don't have the name, but they said it was issued to someone who was born in 1890, but the number was apparently issued somewhere between 1976 and 1977.

Manning:

Okay. But issued in Connecticut?

Bentley:

Right. It's a Connecticut number, and you can't get a Social Security number issued in a state you're not in. And--.

Manning:

Where's Hawaii?

Bentley:

And they also have no record of Obama ever having an address in Connecticut. It was also issued during a period of time when he was attending high school in Hawaii.

Manning:

Okay. So he should have been about 14 years old at that hour?

Bentley:

So--.

Manning:

But that's not, that's not important. Um--.

Bentley:

And there's records of him having used other Social Security numbers as well. There, there were numerous numbers.

1 **Manning:**

2 How many all told?

3 **Bentley:**

4 Oh, I think they said there were something like 30 different or more. I don't recall offhand, but there was,
5 he, his name was associated with numerous Social Security numbers. This one seems to have been the
6 most consistent, consistently used since, um, I believe, since he's been in the Senate.

7 **Manning:**

8 You've done investigative reporting. You are doing a great job, and we appreciate your coming here and
9 testifying at this trial. Is it common for a person--well, I can understand someone using perhaps one or
10 two fake Social Security numbers, and I could appreciate one being a foreign student or a foreign-born
11 person would have no need to register for the draft, because you're not a part of the American citizenship.
12 But there is a requirement, isn't it, that if you are living in America and you're receiving services, even
13 going to school, that you have to report, because we do allow people, foreigners, to serve in the military,
14 don't we?

15 **Bentley:**

16 Yes. Yes.

17 **Manning:**

18 So now, what I hear you saying is that Mr. Obama, desiring to run for political office, actually, actually,
19 already holding the office of a senator, but yet had not officially registered with the Selective Service,
20 because he was already Senator Obama in 2008, in September when Mr. Stephanopoulos asked him that
21 question. But you stated that you cannot hold public office without having registered with the Selective
22 Service. So now, was it because the Illinois State, uh, Democratic Party did not vet him to discover
23 whether or not he was eligible to hold that office with respect to his registration? Or was it just an
24 oversight on behalf of, perhaps, your investigation?

25 **Bentley:**

Well, that's another interesting point, because all of the Democratic National Convention, uh, forms for
each of the states that were filed and signed by Nancy Pelosi, um, all, the only one that mentions his
constitutional eligibility for office is the one that was filed in Hawaii because, I believe, the form requires
that it have that language. In all other 49 states, that language was eliminated.

Manning:

Pardon me, I have to interrupt you. When you say "constitutional eligibility," we're not talking, now,
about being a natural-born citizen? We are talking about the law, federal law, that prohibits anyone from
holding any public office, even getting a job in the post office, if you have not registered with the
Selective Service. Is that what we're discussing?

Bentley:

That as well.

Manning:

Yet he had been a senator in the state of Illinois as a state senator and was now a--.

Bentley:

Well, uh, it's the legislative branch of the federal government--um, the executive branch of the federal government and the post office. The, it doesn't say the legislative branch. So it's possible he could have been legitimately a senator.

Manning:

Okay, all right.

Bentley:

That, that's a possibility.

Manning:

Were you able to find a Social Security number that said either Barry Soetoro or Barack Obama registered at an appropriate time under one of those names, other than the, uh, Selective Service registration that was, uh, discovered two days after he made the statement on ABC News?

Bentley:

Well, until, um, until there was the discovery of that Social Security number by private investigators, um, there was no way to look it up. So that, that occurred after, after the fact. And then, now, when you look up, uh, the Selective Service record using that number, because that's one of the three ingredients you need to be able to access the record, so that's the number that's on his record, is a Connecticut Social Security number. So that's embedded in the Selective Service now.

Manning:

So he is tied, forever, in the Selective Service, as you stated, embedded in the numbers that represent his Selective Service number tied to a Social Security number that was issued to a man in the state of Connecticut who was born in 1890?

Bentley:

That's correct.

Manning:

Those numbers do not change. They are constant.

1 **Bentley:**

2 That's correct. In fact, you can't, that's the number you have to insert in order to pull up his record.

3 **Manning:**

4 So if I inserted the number of a man born in Connecticut, or at least born in 1890 but received his Social
5 Security card in Connecticut, I would pull up not Obama, but either George Turner or whoever the man's
name was, that Obama is using his Social Security number? Is that correct?

6 **Bentley:**

7 You're gonna pull up Obama's record with that man's Social Security number.

8 **Manning:**

9 Okay, all right. Very well. Um, is there anything you want to add to the information that I have not
10 questioned about that you believe this tri--this court needs to hear?

11 **Bentley:**

12 Well, as far as the date stamp goes on the Selective Service document, I've got documents from various,
um, post offices, including one stamped within two days of, or three days of Obama's in the exact same
13 post office branch, and it has a 1980 date stamp. That's not a '80. It's 1980. And every single stamped
postal stamp, every single one of them has a four-digit year except for Obama's.

14 **Manning:**

15 Okay. Anything else?

16 **Bentley:**

17 Uh, I don't think so that I can recall, but, um, no, I think, I believe that's it.

18 **Manning:**

19 Okay. Um, Miss, um, Linda Brantley, thank you so very much for your testimony. It's been quite
valuable, and we appreciate your coming all the way from, uh, Arizona to give us this, uh, this testimony.
20 Thank you very much. You may be dismissed. We have no cross examination by the defense. They, as
we continue to demonstrate, they've chosen not to be representative to the defendants, to we want to thank
21 Miss Linda Bentley for her testimony.

22 Your Honor, if I may, uh, this was not a part of our witness list, but I'd like to call the bailiff to testify as a
witness, because he works for the postal department, and so--. I hadn't planned to have you as a witness,
23 Mr. Bailiff, but you are a postal worker, are you not? Would you please come? I didn't plan to bring you
here, but Mr. _____, would you swear the bailiff in? Now, you may not be able to--well, get sworn in
24 first.

Assistant:

Raise your right hand. Do you, um, do you, Mr. Bailiff _____, swear or affirm to tell the truth?

Bailiff:

I do.

Manning:

How about the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Um, Mr. Bailiff, for our court proceedings here today, could you tell us your name, please?

Bailiff:

Uh, well, Mr. Bailiff _____ is my legal name.

Manning:

And where do you work?

Bailiff:

United States Postal Service.

Manning:

How long have you been a postal worker?

Bailiff:

Uh, 24 years.

Manning:

Twenty-four years. Are you planning on retiring any time soon?

Bailiff:

I hope so.

Manning:

Where in the Postal Service do you work? What's your appointment, rather?

Bailiff:

Um, I work inside, um, where the mail is processed on a daily basis and prepared for delivery.

Manning:

Is that where you've always worked over the past 24 years?

Bailiff:

Um, yes, I have worked also, um, temporarily on the outside, which I'll call, uh, station branches, whereby a customer will come and, uh, deposit their mail, uh, where it's going to another location. In other words, we take mail, uh, receive mail over the counter.

Manning:

Were you ever a carrier?

Bailiff:

No, sir.

Manning:

You never delivered to the mailboxes?

Bailiff:

No.

Manning:

All right. Now, I don't know whether you heard the testimony of Miss Bentley regarding the stamp, a postal stamp, uh, one with a four-digit year indicating the time at which it was stamped, and yet there is another stamp that has been registered as an official piece of mail being stamped by the post office containing only two digits. I, I'm, I, I'm not, I, I know you're not an expert on all things postal, but could you just give us your general understanding about whether that is normal or whether all packages should have a four-digit stamp as best of your knowledge, or is it custom that sometimes they go out with only two digits?

Bailiff:

Well, it's, first let me state that it's never meant for mail that's stamped to go out in two digits, ever, because it should always state, um, correctly, um, the year, the full year, uh, the reason being that, um, if I may just use as an example, um, they scrutinize that for obvious reasons, one of them being, say, around tax time, there were times that people would try to have what's called their, their taxes post-dated or pre-date, you know, dated to suit the needs of the expiration date, which is illegal to do that.

Um, the typical type of stamp that was testified about is referred to in the Postal Service as a "hand stamp," which means that an individual hand stamps that. And the reason I'm making the, the distinction is because we also have machines that put, um, the year, the date on the mail if it goes through a machine. But it sounds to me that, um, based on the testimony that I heard, that that was a hand stamp, which means that that individual stamp is, each day that the, um, the postal worker comes in, whoever's handling

1 that mail, whatever particular office that it was stamped in, has to, um, put that stamp together. In other
2 words, yesterday's date was yesterday's date, and now I'm coming in today and I'm putting today's date on
it, and, and the year--.

3 **Manning:**

4 But--.

5 **Bailiff:**

6 --doesn't have to change.

7 **Manning:**

8 --should the hand stamp, is it permissible for the hand stamp to have only two digits?

9 **Bailiff:**

10 No. It should never have two digits. That, that is, it should always have, um, the, the year and the date.

11 **Manning:**

12 So whether, whether it's machine stamped or hand stamped, it should always be--?

13 **Bailiff:**

14 Yes.

15 **Manning:**

16 --four digits?

17 **Bailiff:**

18 Yes.

19 **Manning:**

20 Okay. How could one have stamped a piece of mail going out of the post office with only two digits?

21 **Bailiff:**

22 Well, um, it could happen if they did not, if the person did not put the year in there, because you have to
remove, um, those individual--.

23 **Manning:**

24 Are you talking about those little things that you can kind of move around and--?

25

Bailiff:

Well, it's not, it's not, it's not a, it's not the kind where you turn it. It's, you have to take on, the old way, they would use an instrument similar to a tweezer, and they would, um, they would have the individual dates there and the date, the year and the date, and they would put those in manually. So if someone removed, um, the year, then they, and they only had, um, the date, then that's what would happen, or vice versa, if they only had the year and not the specific day in the year. For whatever reason somebody would do that, I have no idea. But that would be the only way. They would have to take that out manually or not put it in manually.

Uh, the other way that it could possibly happen--possibly--which is very unusual and unlikely would be the way that the physical impression is made, whereby the person would almost have to deliberately turn their hand to just specifically get either one of those two numbers, those digits on there.

Manning:

Okay. All right, uh, Mr. Bailiff. You're dismissed. Thank you so very much for your testimony. Your Honor, if it will please the court, um, I need to prepare another witness. We would like to call two more witnesses today. Um, and I would like to request a recess to prepare that witness, and we can adjourn at what you believe would be the appropriate time, and I'm asking for at least an hour and a half to speak with the, uh, the next witness.

Ms. Judge _____:

That's fine.

Manning:

So we are recessed?

Ms. Judge _____:

Uh, we're going to recess for an hour and a half. Uh, time is--what time is it now? One-thirty? I'm sorry?

Manning:

One-oh-five.

Ms. Judge _____:

One o'clock? Okay. Um, we'll come back at two-thirty and resume the trial.

Manning:

Thank you, Your Honor.

[Recess]

Manning:

"For as God's throne, neither by the earth, for it his footstool. Neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king. And neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst make one hair white or black."

So these verses from 33 through 36 are verses that stunned us, because essentially what it says is that we should swear, and we ought to swear. We ought to give an oath. We ought to perform an oath, we say, "We say." If we give our word, we ought to perform it. And that we are to perform it, our word ought to be our bond. That's what I used to hear the people in my home town state. And I've tried to live by that. Even if it costs you your own life, if you take an oath or you make an oath, you should keep it.

But what Jesus is saying in these verses, as you heard me read, and maybe you've got a different interpretation, but we're about as clear about this as we can possibly be, that you should never, never use the altar or anything that's in heaven or by God's throne to validate your statements of affirmational oath a truth, that these things should not be used, according to Jesus.

But what he says is, is that your word ought to be good enough, that if you say you're going to do something, then we can trust that. You don't have to validate it with the altar or, "I swear on my mother's grave," or, "I swear on the Bible."

Now, of course, this is not customary everywhere you go, and perhaps people have not thought about this. But our study through the Book of Matthew has led us to try to align ourselves, if, if Jesus says, "Don't swear by the throne of God," then we don't want to do that. We don't want to violate something that might be a custom that we have picked up over the years, but when Jesus says that we shouldn't do it, you should not swear by the earth, for it's God's footstool, by the city of Jerusalem, which a number of people used to do. Of course, the city of the great king.

And so when we ask the bailiff to swear people in, we ask them to simply, "Raise your hand. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" without using anything else to validate that. Are we clear about that particular procedure and what the scripture says? Okay, so that's what you saw take place today. You'll forgive me, uh, trying to keep all the things running around in my mind straight, that I did not introduce this to you before the swearing took place. But so you please, uh, forgive me. I apologize. But now that we've made it possible, or at least made your knowledge, knowledgeable of it, we can now proceed with the trial.

The other item is, is that we'd like to keep all of the jurors, uh, in the same place, including the alternates. And I think we only have one alternate now. Uh, but you remain together and remain together under the numbers that--and, by the way, you should be, yes, you're Number 13. That's good.

Uh, so I think that's where we need to be in terms of housekeeping. Now, we will be making available, uh, some of the testimony that comes from the witnesses, uh, that you might be able to use it during your deliberations. Uh, in the jury room, those testimonies will be available, and I understand that the administrative staff are now preparing some notepads and pens for you so you can write down. But we will also prepare for you, in the deliberation room, the sound bites or the audiotapes of whatever was testified to so that you can have it and go over it back and forth and be clear about what the presenter or what the witness said. That, I think, will be very helpful.

1 Uh, but that's where we are at present, and we pray that we'll be able to continue to serve and present
information in such a way that you'll be able to use it effectively.

2 Now. Now that we're back in session, we have a couple of other things that we need to try to accomplish.
3 One is, is that we are scheduled for seven hours around Columbia University on Wednesday. That's the
seventh day and the seven times. And, uh, obviously, we're gonna be out there all day. We probably will
4 stop and have lunch someplace, or either we'll bring a doggie bag and have lunch as we march, I'm not
sure. But it cuts down our time. We've only dealt with, so far, uh, the issue of, um--well, we actually
5 haven't dealt with eligibility as of yet. That's what we want to do.

6 We brought up a witness, uh, Linda Bentley, because she has to leave for, uh, for Phoenix tonight. So we
kind of put her ahead of some other things. Uh, we have, uh, Captain Barnett also will be on tap as early
7 as tomorrow. But we have a number of other witnesses that we want to try to get all the information in
because we have to cover Columbia University, we got to cover the CIA, and we only have a brief time,
8 and you need deliberation time. So, uh, I don't mean to rush anything, but I do mean to try to, to expedite
this matter as quickly as we possibly can and get the information to you.

9 And I'm gonna ask if after--we have a presentation that we want to present now--that, um, we believe it's
important for this trial, and, um, but we want to introduce it on this wise, that, and then we're gonna have
10 testimony from, uh, Mr. Cody Judy, who was a Presidential candidate in the 2008 election.

11 I was made aware of the presenter, Dr. Ron Polarik, through his efforts with, uh, Dr. Orly Taitz, and also
Phil Berg. Both of these attorneys, uh, have used Mr., Dr. Polarik's testimony and information, uh,
12 extensively in their cases, uh, in federal court. Dr. Polarik sent me a letter, uh, indicating that he would
give me the authorization to use his information here at the trial. Um, but inasmuch as that he's caring for
13 an ailing relative in Florida, he's just unable to be here to give personal testimony. He wanted to be, but
he found it just difficult to come.

14 But he has allowed us, and I will enter into evidence, uh, the statement of authorization of using his
15 testimony as valid, credible, and, uh, can be accepted by this court. What we're gonna--my hesitation,
however, is that I was not able to validate the schools he attended. But I'm, the evidence that he presents
16 validates the fact that he has been somewhere. I just haven't been able to determine what schools they
were, and so I was a little hesitant.

17 But I believe that his information is critical as we now move into the issue of the natural-born citizen act,
18 and we're gonna watch two clips from Dr. Polarik where he discusses natural-born citizen in detail, and he
discusses how, uh, the agencies factcheck.org and, uh, other agencies have been able to spin the
19 information in such a way as to cloud the issue about Obama's birth certificate. He's done some laser
investigation about whether or not the birth certificate, certificate of live birth, whether it was
20 PhotoShopped, and a number of other very interesting and compelling statements that he makes. We're
gonna watch for 20 minutes, uh, Part 1 and Part 3. Again, this Dr. Ron Polarik would have loved to have
21 been here, but for reasons of caring for his family member, relatives, he's unable to be here.

22 But I want you to pay very careful attention, and we're going to probably pause the, uh, the presentation
so that we can get it, because it moves fairly rapidly and you have to read. He's an excellent investigator-
23 research analyst, perhaps the best I've seen on this matter to date. Not so good at making videos, but we'll
see how all that works out.

1 Why don't we get ready, now, to present Dr. Polarik, who's gonna do that for us. Um, and then we'll be
2 able to, uh, have some, um, if need be, we'll pause, uh, you'll, Captain, you'll listen for my statement
about to pause so that we can get a really good look at some of the things that have been said. Would you
lower the lights in the house? That might make it a little bit better.

3 Oh, I misplaced his--it's his statement here.

4 **Ms. Judge _____:**

5 Okay, [?----].

6 [Video begins]

7 **Manning:**

8 Okay. I think that he uses two names--uh, Dr. Ron Poland and Dr., uh, because at one time he did not
9 want anyone to know who he was, and he wanted to keep his identity secret, so he went under the name
of Dr. Ron Polarik, and that's who most people are familiar with him as, and of course, that's also on this
statement that I'm gonna enter into evidence authorizing us to use. So you're gonna see the name "Dr.
10 Ron Poland," but he has stated both names on this, uh, this authorization form. Continue.

11 We want to deal with at present before the court the Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution that states
12 that one must be a natural-born citizen in order to hold the office of President of the United States of
America. Now, there's several citizenships that are available, but this is what Dr. Polarik is gonna be
dealing with, and why this matter has not been firmly answered in the courts.

13 We stop here that traditionally, the state of a natural-born citizen, a person have--I'm sure you can read it,
14 I just want to make sure that we're all on the same page, that a natural-born citizen, a person must have
been born on US soil of two US citizen parents. This is according to his research and according to what
15 the, uh, the Supreme Court has held as what is identified as a natural-born citizen. That's a very important
fact. This has been argued back and forth, and we're gonna see that in several stages of testimony.
16 Continue, please.

17 So we see the Supreme Court ruling on what is a natural-born citizen.

18 Obviously, you can read that--stop it for a second--you can read that, that the first person that was
19 challenged about his citizenship was not Obama. It was Presidential candidate John Sidney McCain, as
we just saw. And we're gonna see how that was resolved, both in these presentations and Mr. Judy's
presentation as well. But I think what Dr. Pollik--Polarik is gonna do is demonstrate how the media never
20 questioned anyone who questioned McCain's eligibility, but jumped all over those who questioned
Obama's eligibility that he was not natural-born. Let's continue.

21 Stop just again. The resolution that was passed by the Senate was Resolution 511, validating, it was a
22 non-binding resolution that was passed by the Senate. It was not passed by the House, it was not signed
by the President. Therefore, it had no binding power. It was simply an attempt by the Senate to validate
23 Senator McCain, because there was a viable question that, about his natural-born status, that he was not
natural-born and therefore could not hold the office of the Presidency, but the good old boys club went
24 ahead and passed a resolution which, actually, we're gonna discover, was in contempt of the Constitution,
because it violated the statutes in the Constitution for the Senate to pass such a resolution. Continue.

1 These move fairly rapidly, so could you just kind of pause each one so we can get an opportunity to see
2 what they're stating, the articles that have been posted regarding McCain's eligibility.

3 That's very interesting here that two Democrats agreed with the Senate on a resolution declaring McCain
4 natural-born, even though, again, it was contempt of the Constitution, and McCain was, and is not
5 natural-born because of where he was born, and we're gonna demonstrate that there was no hospital in the
6 Colon, Panama, Canal Zone, where he was actually given birth at that time. So, but they agreed to accept
7 that resolution.

8 Now, simply because the Senate declared something, unless it was passed as law, it doesn't make it law.
9 And, of course, as we stated earlier, it was not binding because it wasn't passed by the House, nor was it
10 signed by the President. But as you can see, there was an attempt to put McCain's natural-born
11 citizenship to rest, simply by, again, the senators getting together and affixing their signature to a
12 resolution that they thought was worthy. Continue, sir.

13 It's interesting to see that Alan Keyes was involved in, uh, the birth issue with McCain. I'm sure you can
14 read it; I just want to make a comment. Continue.

15 What this states is that when McCain was questioned, he put two copies of his birth certificate on the
16 Internet, both the long form and the short form. It's important that we remember that going forward.
17 Continue.

18 Now, if you're picking up on what's happening now, now Dr. Polarik is transitioning to Obama's
19 ineligibility, and you notice how the press is now going after anyone who challenges Obama, but did
20 nothing, uh, about McCain being ineligible. So we see a bias here that is overt, is blatant, that there, there
21 is, uh, smearing people with names such as "kooks," "wingnuts," and "birthers," and "berserk," and a
22 whole list of ugly names are given to people who questioned Obama about his birth certificate. But when
23 it was McCain, nobody said a word in the media. Continue.

24 "Birthers go bonzo."

25 "The birther movement."

[Video ends]

Okay. So essentially what we see here is what Dr. Polarik is indicating. The Supreme Court ruling and
definition of what a natural-born citizen is, being borne of the soil, the American soil, and of two parents
that are natural-born or American citizens themselves. So in that case, neither John McCain nor Barack
Obama qualify, because John McCain was not born on American soil, though he was borne of--well,
there's a question about even whether his parents were both, uh, natural-born citizens or American
citizens at the time.

What this video has demonstrated is that how the media, uh, did not call anyone a birther who requested
John McCain's eligibility be demonstrated. The Senate quickly got together and passed a resolution--
again, that was not binding--to try to put their argument to rest. But John McCain was not eligible to
serve as President. He is not natural-born. He was not born on American soil, and he was, uh, and there
is a question about whether both of his parents were indeed American citizens at the time.

1 Now, with Obama, obviously, it's very clear. Even if he was born in the White House, one of his parents,
2 according to his own testimony, was not an American citizen. Therefore, he's not natural-born. Now,
3 Obama can be a citizen, but not a natural-born citizen. And that's what this demonstrates.

4 But what it demonstrates more poignantly, I think, is the fact that how the media, and factcheck.org, in
5 particular, began to smear anybody, uh, who questioned Obama's eligibility, calling them "birthers,"
6 "kooks," "wingnuts," all kinds of names, to try to make you feel as if there's something wrong with you
7 for asking Obama to show his identification, "Show your birth certificate," which he's never done. But
8 John McCain did. And I think this demonstrates that this can be used in your deliberations. We're gonna
9 give you the letter that Dr. Polarik has written authorizing our use of it. And I might add that Phil Berg
10 has used this and Orly Taitz has used it in court proceedings as well.

11 Let's quickly go to Number Three presentation.

12 [Video begins]

13 **Unidentified Male:**

14 Senator Sheets [ph] had no problem referencing his middle name as a reason why people should vote for
15 him. However, his campaign has since lashed out at any person mentioning it.

16 **Barack Obama:**

17 They try to say, "Well, you know, he's got a funny name. He's got a funny name."

18 **Unidentified Male:**

19 You've got a guy named Barack Hussein Obama.

20 **Unidentified Male:**

21 Uh-huh.

22 **Unidentified Male:**

23 That's a pretty good contrast to George W. Bush.

24 **Unidentified Male:**

25 I, Barack Hussein Obama, blah blah blah blah blah. You think that, what do you think?

Unidentified Male:

It's his name. It is not like people weren't aware of it, it's not like people didn't bring it up, but yeah, it
was added all the time. I mean, he's using the name himself. Why should anybody hesitate to use it?

Unidentified Male:

It's because it's his name and he was using it so many times--.

1 **Unidentified Male:**

2 So he can use his name, but nobody else can use his name. But if he uses it, I don't understand why it's a
3 controversy if anybody else uses it.

4 **Unidentified Female:**

5 Barack Hussein Obama will use his full name when he takes the oath of office on January the 20th.

6 **Barack Obama:**

7 And I got my middle name from somebody who obviously didn't think I'd ever run for President.

8 **Unidentified Female:**

9 His middle name, Hussein, a focus during the campaign.

10 **Unidentified Male:**

11 You say something long enough, and you repeat it enough, and you hope that people start believing it,
12 even if the truth is something completely different.

13 **Barack Obama:**

14 We don't always test the records. We may think this is Mohammed the terrorist. It might be Mohammed
15 the cab driver. You may think it's Barack the bomb-thrower, but it might be Barack the guy running for
16 President.

17 **Unidentified Male:**

18 You say something long enough and repeat it enough, and you hope that people start believing it, even if
19 the truth is something completely different.

20 [Video ends]

21 **Manning:**

22 Okay. Thank you, Captain. You can turn the lights back up again. I'm gonna ask if my assistant would,
23 and to get sent to the judge as evidence. I'd like a receipt.

24 **Assistant:**

25 Your Honor, at this time, if it please the court, we would like to present into evidence the letter of
authorization for use of Dr. Poland's video evidence, and, um, I suppose we should read it into the record.

Manning:

[?-----].

1 **Assistant:**

2 May it please the court, Your Honor, at this time we'd like to, uh, enter into evidence a letter of
3 authorization, uh, for use of video evidence that came from, uh, Dr. Ronald Poland and we'll read it into,
4 uh, evidence. It says as a caption, "To Pastor James David Manning, ATLAH World Ministries, uh, 38
West 123rd Street, New York, New York 10027, Letter of Authorization for Use of Dr. Poland's Video
Evidence.

5 "My name is Dr. Ronald J. Poland, aka Dr. Ron Polarik, and an expert in the scanning and photographing
6 of authentic, certified Hawaiian birth certificates printed in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. I have prepared
a six-part video called 'Fraud in the USA,' that exposes deceptive activities engaged in by, uh,
7 politifact.com and factcheck.org in proffering and promoting a series of fabricated digital scanned images
and digital photographs that they and the Obama Administration falsely claim are genuine copies of
8 Barack Obama's original birth certificate and/or Barack Obama's certification of live birth that have been
certified and authenticated by the State of Hawaii. I hereby certify that I am the owner and copyright
9 holder of these videos and attest to the accuracy and validity of their contents. As the expert witness for
Attorney Philip Berg, I grant full use of them by Mr. Berg and Pastor James David Manning in the trials
of Barack H. Obama. Signed this day of Friday, May 14, 2010. Dr. Ronald J., uh, Poland."

10 **Ms. Judge _____:**

11 Thank you.

12 **Manning:**

13 It is our intent, uh, in this court, um, this trial, to present three phases of criminality and evidence. The
14 first phase, of course, we've already started, and that is the issue of his, Obama being ineligible to serve
because he is not natural-born unequivocally, and there is no way that we can, that he or anyone else, can
15 rectify his, uh, father's birth and the citizenship that his father held at the time of his birth.

16 Um, what we would like to do at this hour is to call our second witness--well, a third witness today--and
that would be the witness of Mr. Cody Robert Judy, who was a candidate for President in the 2008
17 election. Mr. Judy, would you please take the stand? Bailiff, would you please swear him in? And of
course, you'll explain to him that we've just read from the Bible our beliefs regarding simply his word
18 being his bond. If he says he'll tell the truth, we believe that.

19 **Bailiff:**

20 Um, you heard what was read earlier, uh, again, that, um, for reasons that we believe in, in this house and
what was stated by, uh, late reading from the Bible, the reason that we just need you to state that you will
21 the tell the truth here. Please, would you again state your full name for this court?

22 **Judy:**

23 My name is Cody Robert Judy.

24 //

Bailiff:

Mr. Judy, do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth in here today?

Judy:

I do.

Bailiff:

Thank you.

Manning:

Okay, thank you, Bailiff. Good afternoon, Mr. Judy.

Judy:

Good afternoon.

Manning:

How are you?

Judy:

I'm doing good.

Manning:

Um, you're from Utah, is that right?

Judy:

Yes, I am.

Manning:

Did you always live in Utah?

Judy:

No, I've lived all over the United States in my life and was born in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Manning:

Okay. Now, you ran for President in the year 2008 along with all a cast of other characters that were running?

Judy:

Yes, yes, I did.

Manning:

Is that right? Um, are you a natural-born citizen?

Judy:

I am.

Manning:

Okay, could you tell us--?

Judy:

Yes, my, my, my, uh, my dad, he was a, uh, farmer-rancher in, uh, Idaho Falls, born to also, uh, natural-born citizens that were, uh, born in, born in Idaho. My mom's name is, uh, Alva Jepson, and she was born in Ogden, uh, Utah. So both my parents, uh, were, uh, born in the United States, and, uh, I was, uh, of course, from them. And, um, born in the state of Idaho, Bonneville County.

Manning:

Could you tell us why you ran for the Office of President of the United States of America?

Judy:

The short answer is I couldn't stand to vote for the Republicans or the Democrats. Um--.

Manning:

A good reason.

Judy:

Uh, but I wanted to be part of the political process. I believe, believe in doing that very strongly. I'm a conservative, um, uh, candidate. Uh, I've run before, and, uh, the biggest reason I ran for President in 2008 was to establish myself with standing, uh, what the court would call a standing, or actually being in the race, uh, with, uh, Barack Hussein Obama, McCain and all the other guys that had entered the race.

Manning:

Did you ever hold public office before?

//

Judy:

No, I have not ever held a, a public office. I have run for other political offices. I, my, uh, first, uh, office I ran for was, uh, First District for House, for the House in, in Utah. And then I also ran in, uh, 2004 against Senator Bennett as a, as a conservative cand--independent candidate in 2004. Uh, the 2008 Presidential election, um--.

Manning:

Okay.

Judy:

Really was a, uh, the biggest one I've ever run for, but the one that I really felt like I was running for a specific reason, and that was to get standing.

Manning:

Okay. Now, I have here a copy of a Declaration of Write-In Candidacy of a Cody Judy in the State of Utah. And we are going to enter this into evidence, except it's attached to several other questions I wish to raise, so Your Honor, this will be presented in just a moment. And it was received on September the 16th by the Lieutenant Governor of the State of--of 2008--by the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Utah.

Mr. Cody, are you required to do anything other than file the write-in candidacy, and then you are allowed to run for President in the State of Utah, or did that give you national opportunity to run? What is required of you? And are you required to take any oaths?

Judy:

Yes, Your Honor. Um, every state differs somewhat, but, um, uh, the, in Utah, um, we're required, we go to the State Elections Office. Um, if there is a fee for the office, you pay the fee, and the Clerk of the Court, or the Clerk of the Elections, um, Court, will actually ask you to put your right arm to the square, similar to what I did today, and ask that you swear that you are indeed, uh, qualified for the office that you're running.

Manning:

Do they ask you for any further proof or documentation that you're a citizen of Utah, some sort of registration, driver's license, Selective Service card--?

Judy:

No. They do not.

Manning:

How about a passport?

Judy:

They do not.

Manning:

They just allow you to state that you're a citizen.

Judy:

Yes, you just have to make that statement.

Manning:

And all is well.

Judy:

All is well.

Manning:

Um, the, uh, as you ran for the candidate for President, um, we're gonna be discussing very shortly a lawsuit that you leveled against the candidate John McCain, and you filed that lawsuit in Nevada Federal Court, but you state that you live in Utah.

Judy:

I live in Utah now. At the particular time that I was, uh, uh, filing, uh, that lawsuit against McCain, I was actually a resident of Nevada. Running for a national office, you're obviously going to go to several different, all the states that you can, uh, and, and ask each state to, to, uh, get you on as a write-in candidate or whatever. Nevada, um, they have got some different laws. But anyway, I was a resident of the state of Nevada at the time that I filed the lawsuit and actually had to travel to Salt Lake City, um, just to, to be able to run for President in, in Utah, and be able to be a registered or a eligible write-in candidate.

Manning:

When you filed the lawsuit against Senator McCain, what was the, the premise of the lawsuit? What were the charges that you were alleging against the senator?

Judy:

I, uh, I did some research, and, uh, specifically, the charges were that he was not a natural-born citizen.

Manning:

You're saying that Mr. McCain, Senator McCain, was not natural-born?

Judy:

Yes, Senator John McCain was not a natural-born citizen. I felt, uh, with my, the research that I had done, I came across a, uh, um, an Arizona professor who had done a lot of research at the particular time that McCain was born, and I understood that the laws, uh, under which McCain was born, um, actually found that he was naturalized 11 months after being born, uh, by the law.

Manning:

Could you explain that? You said he was naturalized?

Judy:

Naturalized by the law.

Manning:

After his birth?

Judy:

Yes. There was a gap, uh, in the law when McCain was born that did not include him with his parents if, if indeed they were, uh, US citizens, uh, uh, it still did not include him, um, being born on foreign soil to being kind of incorporated or be a natural-born citizen. And, um, so Congress, recognizing that the, there was a mistake or there was a gap there, actually passed a law specific to the Panama Canal Zone. And that law, uh, went into effect 11 months after John McCain was born. Uh, we all have to kind of go back to the time we were born to see what laws were, were in place at that particular time, uh, to kind of find out, you know, if he was included, and he was not.

Manning:

Your Honor, I might add that the statements that Mr. Cody are making, that he has documented them in a, a manner that will be presented as an exhibit of evidence in these court cases, so, um, we'll be able to document the [?--] as facts, uh, statements.

Um, you also state in your arguments or your case against Mr. Senat--Senator McCain, that Congress has been very much aware of this natural-born citizen law for some time.

Judy:

John McCain actually ran for President in the year 2000. It was very interesting also. I decided to go back and to see if there was any, you know, uh, any deliberation from Congress about, you know, where this natural-born citizen clause, had it ever been challenged in Congress? Has Congress ever considered it? And I did find that in the year 2000, which just happened to be a year that John McCain ran for President, that Congress also, uh, took under deliberations this exact argument. And they have, they brought in witness, um, testimonies, and thoroughly examined the issue. And the result was that they, uh, was to not change the natural-born citizenship clause, the qualification of President.

Manning:

Well, if I understand you correctly, then you're saying that in 2004, Congress made an attempt--?

Judy:

2000.

Manning:

2000. Pardon me. To change the natural-born citizen clause?

Judy:

Yes, yes. They wanted it to be--.

Manning:

Was, was it, did your investigation indicate because McCain ran in 2000 and they knew that that would be a problem for him, and so they--?

Judy:

There was no direct correlation to that, but I feel like, with, um, McCain's citizenship problem that was the spur, there was some underlying, as you will, uh, problems McCain knew about already. And so this was maybe the first attempt to try to actually change the whole Constitution by presenting it to the Judiciary Committee. And in, by that, getting, uh, Congress to, to vote on it and have to pass a Constitutional amendment by two-third of Congress. So it, it began in the Subcommittee, and it, they actually heard quite a few testimonies. I also, uh, excerpt, put excerpts in that in the lawsuit, and, um, the result was that he couldn't even get it out of subcommittee. And that was in the year 2000.

Manning:

Again, this matter that's being discussed for answers given by Mr. Judy have been documented in his lawsuit against Mr. McCain. I just wanted to have it all in one pack here, and we'll present it to you as, as an exhibit.

So they couldn't, they, even though they wanted to get rid of the natural-born clause that was placed into Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, Congress attempted to, to get rid of it, but they failed?

Judy:

Yes, that is correct. Um, with all the testimonies they heard--and I thought it was just kind of interesting that, you know, in the year 2000, what we would call modern history, that this, this subject was brought up, in fact, and people don't really know about it. We don't hear a lot sometimes about, uh, bills that don't even get past subcommittee, but they, they extensively interviewed many, many people on the subject. And, uh, the resounding answer was that our Constitution should be upheld and that it, uh, it was firm as it was, even in the year 2000.

Manning:

Now, were you aware at the time that you were filing suit against Senator McCain that there was a question about Senator Obama's natural-born citizen as well? Or citizenship?

Judy:

Yeah, that's interesting, because in the paradigm of things, I was running as a conservative candidate. I didn't really care about what was happening with the Democrats. Uh, I was more interested in what was happening on the conservative, or the Republican side of the ticket. And I felt like I wanted to clean our own house up, and so I really wasn't concerned about what was happening on the Democrat side. So I really didn't do any investigation.

At the, towards the end of my lawsuit, I actually, um, to answer the question briefly, submitted Phil Berg's entire brief to the United States Supreme Court regarding Barack Hussein Obama so that my District Court judge at the very, you know, the first level, the federal level, actually had the opportunity to see what the United States Supreme Court was considering. And I felt like that gave my judge a very good handle on legal, the legal ends of, of both, uh, Barack Hussein Obama and McCain. But it was filed as an emergency exhibit of evidence.

Manning:

Now, when you served Mr. McCain, did you serve him or did you serve the Republican National Convention?

Judy:

I served both.

Manning:

You served both.

Judy:

And I actually had to, uh, I, I felt like that this had to be given to the, uh, National, Republican National Committee had to be served. They were in the motions of getting the national convention for nomination, um, and I felt like there was a responsibility that I had to bring this integral part of their, uh, perhaps their nominee, to their attention and realize, and make them realize, that this was in a federal court of law being considered by a judge. So I had to file the lawsuit, and then I had to, with, uh, my representative, who served both John McCain and the Republican National Committee. So they were both mentioned on the lawsuit, and both--.

Manning:

How soon before the convention met to consider--?

//

Judy:

Two days. Two days.

Manning:

You served them, they only had two days they had to process--.

Judy:

They had, they had two days to act upon it, but in fact, John McCain was not the nominee at the time they received the lawsuit. So they did have an opportunity.

Manning:

Did you ever get a ruling from the Republican Committee?

Judy:

No, they were served just at the lawsuit. They did not ask for a ruling from my judge. They could have gone into court and said, "Hey, we've got the electorate, the electoral votes to consider here in our national, uh, convention. We would like a ruling from this federal court judge immediately," but they did not do that. That National Committee decided, for all the delegates, that they were not going to share that information with the delegates.

Manning:

You're saying the Committee made a decision for, for all of the states, for all of the delegates, that--?

Judy:

That's right.

Manning:

They did not give them the opportunity in the convention to hear this argument?

Judy:

That is correct. But they had it in their hand legally, and they had it served to them.

Manning:

So a small committee made this all-important decision of whether to--?

Judy:

The Republican National Committee, at that 2008 national convention, made that decision as an executive decision over all the delegates.

1 **Manning:**

2 Were they aware that you had filed in federal court--?

3 **Judy:**

4 Yes.

5 **Manning:**

6 --the same affidavit that you gave them regarding McCain's not being natural-born?

7 **Judy:**

8 Right. Yes, they received the exact--.

9 **Manning:**

10 And they didn't act upon it?

11 **Judy:**

12 They did not act upon it.

13 **Manning:**

14 Despite the fact that it was filed in court?

15 **Judy:**

16 Right.

17 **Manning:**

18 Did you get a ruling, finally, from the courts on this?

19 **Judy:**

20 I did. Um, however, my judge, my federal district judge, um, beyond, um, due, uh, process or normal
21 process, uh, stretching beyond the means or beyond, uh, the, the statutes of response, um, did not respond
to my lawsuit until after the general election, in fact, after--.

22 **Manning:**

23 And what was his ruling after the general election?

24

25 //

Judy:

After Barack Obama had won the election, then he made a response. And his response was, "Your case is now moot, because McCain has lost the election," and, um, the responsibility or the burden of proof lies with the winner, is essentially what he was saying.

Manning:

Let me try to establish something here. In what proximity did your filing with the Republican National Committee stating this regarding Obam--McCain not being natural-born, and the Senate drawing up Resolution 511, that we just saw here with, uh, of the fact--.

Judy:

Yeah--.

Manning:

How long a time? Were there days, weeks, months? What, who preceded what in terms of, uh, establishing that they were aware of the fact that that was a major question regarding, uh, Senator McCain's eligibility?

Judy:

Well, I definitely realized that the National Committee and, uh, what, what was maybe, and John McCain. I'm a natural-born citizen, but I can tell you that I have never had a, a United States Senate resolution made to tell me so. Uh, I did not need one to tell me I was a natural-born citizen. And John McCain got one, I don't know how, but, uh, he's been in there a long time. Um, and the, the National Committee, the Republican National Committee and John McCain received the whole argument. And within that argument, I also pointed out very clearly that Senate Resolution 511 was non-binding. It was not constitutional. It had not been considered by the House. It had not been signed by the President, that it appeared to be more of a good old boys' club type of resolution.

Manning:

I'll ask you about that, because, well, it appears that the senators were making an attempt to cover up for Senator McCain. They knew he was not qualified to be President, and these are lawmakers. They tried to circumvent that by creating a resolution that, in fact, uh, is in violation of the Constitution.

Judy:

Yes. That, uh, that is correct. And it was, you know, very interesting when I discovered who was behind the Senate resolution.

Manning:

Who was behind it?

1 **Judy:**

2 It was a Democrat-controlled Congress, so we have to, we have to look at who was the, who was in the,
3 uh, Judicial Committee. And interestingly enough, it was, uh, Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama. And
4 by passing the Senate resolution--.

5 **Manning:**

6 So talking this stuff, Obama, we've not raised the question about his eligibility. By "we" I mean during
7 the campaign as of yet.

8 **Judy:**

9 Right.

10 **Manning:**

11 There was not a major issue going on--.

12 **Judy:**

13 That's right.

14 **Manning:**

15 --with Obama's eligibility, but there is with McCain.

16 **Judy:**

17 Right.

18 **Manning:**

19 Obama gets a resolution put on his desk, or an opportunity to vote on a resolution regarding, uh, making
20 John McCain natural-born--.

21 **Judy:**

22 Yes, he was a sponsor.

23 **Manning:**

24 So Obama becomes a sponsor of a bill to protect any, I suppose, suits against McCain, or at least
25 questions regarding his eligibility, and he himself is not natural-born, or at least we want to try to
demonstrate that. Is that what I hear you saying?

//

Judy:

We definitely understand that the, with, with the criteria being considered, that Obama is not ignorant of--.

Manning:

I don't think so, no, I don't, I wouldn't say that about him.

Judy:

--uh, of the qualification issues being considered, with John McCain having two parents, uh, that were citizens--questionable citizens.

Manning:

So Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama recognized that they needed to do something to protect, uh, Senator McCain, recognizing that he was not born on American soil, and yet Obama himself was not born of two American parents?

Judy:

Right.

Manning:

Okay, just wanted to make sure we're, we're clear about that.

Judy:

That's correct. And it was also very important, I believe, that, uh, to recognize that there was not one single Republican United States Senator that voted against that Senate Resolution 511. Not one single Republican Senator voted against it. And, in fact, because of this, I feel like it acted as a shoe in the mouth.

Manning:

What do you mean by that?

Judy:

It silenced the Republican, uh, questions about Obama's citizenship. Basically, if you will pat our boy on the back--Democrats--we will not object to Obama's--.

Manning:

Would you say that again, because I think what I'm hearing--.

1 **Judy:**

2 --citizenship.

3 **Manning:**

4 --what I hear you saying is that when the Republicans, and not one Republican Senator voted against
5 Resolution 511, that, too, and Obama and Hillary Clinton were both integral in the process of the vote--in
6 fact, sponsors of the bill--that now that the Republicans have hidden McCain's ineligibility, they're not
7 gonna open their mouth, the Senate, about Obama being ineligible.

8 **Judy:**

9 Yes.

10 **Manning:**

11 Is that what you're saying?

12 **Judy:**

13 Right, that's correct.

14 **Manning:**

15 So that's what you mean by "shoe in the mouth"?

16 **Judy:**

17 Right.

18 **Manning:**

19 Oh, okay, all right. Makes a lot of sense to me. Um, and it did happen, indeed, just that way. What are
20 we gonna do about our senators? I mean, it looks like a whole lot of shenanigans going on, don't you
21 think? Well, you don't have to answer that question.

22 Um, now, this matter of, so the Senate has provided a bill that's non-binding, doesn't have any teeth, it's
23 just a piece of paper like a Certificate of Live Birth, or perhaps I shouldn't compare it to that, because at
24 least it has names on it. But they have provided cover for Senator McCain, knowing that he really does
25 not qualify to serve as, as US President.

Okay, so now we get people like yourself. Here you come. You know that he's ineligible. You've read
the facts, you've read the Panama Colon, Panama Canal Zone laws, you've read the amendment to the
laws. There were no hospitals on the military base at the time of John Sidney McCain the Third's birth.

Judy:

That was very interesting to find out.

1 **Manning:**

2 So therefore, he could not have been, unless, I mean, he could have been born in his mother's bedroom,
3 but, uh, I think his ultimate birth certificate indicates that he was born in the Panama Canal Zone hospital.
So the Panama Canal Zone hospital is not in, was not a part of the US territory.

4 **Judy:**

5 Right. And the, according to a lot of the Supreme Court decisions--.

6 **Manning:**

7 So where he went up he was born, where they took his home is one thing, but where he was actually born
8 was in Panama.

9 **Judy:**

10 Right.

11 **Manning:**

12 Not in the US territory.

13 **Judy:**

14 That's correct.

15 **Manning:**

16 And it wasn't until 11 months later that I hear you saying that a law was passed, introduced, to close that
gap of citizens born of American parents in US territories, but perhaps also the Embassy grounds, or the
military grounds, that a law was then amended, passed to amend, so that you could then become a natural-
born citizen because you were born on the soil, both parents are American citizens. But that didn't
happen with John McCain.

19 **Judy:**

20 No, it did not. And the purpose, I, I think, really, when you consider the purpose of, of the, the spirit of,
uh, being born and where you're born, I mean, where would you go, where would any one of us go, if we
wanted to go back and return to the place it all began for us? And that, uh, you know, feeling that we
have when we all return to where we were born, that feeling of loyalty or that, uh--.

22 **Manning:**

23 Yes.

24 //

Judy:

--the place where it all began for us, and for John McCain, that place does not reside in the United States.

Manning:

Okay. All right, I, I think you've made your point. At least I understand. I pray that the jury understands as well, that John McCain is not qualified, was not qualified, and there have been at least one overt attempt to cover up his disqualification with a resolution by the Senate, and perhaps an even more overt attempt back in 2000, when the Congress got together and tried to drop the natural-born citizen clause, because obviously, it, people that are not natural-born can't run for President. And they should not run for President, but Congress rejected that back in 2000, according to your statement.

Judy:

Well, it definitely explains, too, why the, the American public has not seen any Republican that was--.

Manning:

Come out against Obama.

Judy:

--come out against Obama. That's, yeah, there was no laws--there was no challenge, not one single, you know, Senate, Senator, even Republican candidate for President. And the important thing to realize about that is the courts were ruling that American citizens didn't have standing if they were bringing the lawsuits against--.

Manning:

Well, let's fast-forward to that. Let's go there now.

Judy:

Okay.

Manning:

The standing. Now, first of all, Your Honor, if I may enter the court, I'd like to establish that this court does have standing. By that I mean we are within the sanctions of the Constitution. I'm talking about those of us that are gathered here today--the jury, and my prosecuting, and the honorable judge, witnesses, what we testify to--uh, the Supreme Court can look at this matter, look at what we're doing here today, and under the auspices of the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution, we have legal right to do this. We have standing. Uh, we are sanctioned.

Now, what happened after the election with the filing of suits, with Orly Taitz, Phil Berg, Mario Apuzzo, and a ton of others, the courts kept saying to the people filing the cases that they don't have standing.

1 **Judy:**

2 Standing, right.

3 **Manning:**

4 And it has never been tried on the merits. It's just that it gets rejected.

5 **Judy:**

6 And I think the easy way to understand that, and we can all kind of grasp that, if we pictured a race
7 happening, and if you were a spectator of the race, um, you'd be on the sideline, okay? And let's say that
8 there was an entry fee if you were, um, a runner, okay? And that's why I got into the race. I paid my
9 dues, I had expenses for a Presidential race, um, a little under \$5,000 that I spent just to be in the race, to
10 do my commercials.

11 And, um, someone who did not have standing would maybe be considered someone who was on the
12 sideline watching the race. And so this was what the court kept doing with American citizens. They kept
13 saying, "You don't have enough standing. You haven't been damaged enough."

14 **Manning:**

15 Right.

16 **Judy:**

17 And the court recognized people that did have standing actually would have been in the race. But we
18 have eliminated, they have eliminated, all the Republicans that might have stood up, that was in the
19 Presidential race with Resolution 511, and the--.

20 **Manning:**

21 Did not, uh, Alan Keyes file in, uh, Judge Carter's court?

22 **Judy:**

23 Alan Keyes was a, uh, conservative candidate recognized in the Presidential race filing against Barack
24 Obama, but as a conservative, Alan Keyes did not seek to sue John McCain.

25 **Manning:**

So therefore, his suit against Obama left McCain clear without--?

Judy:

That's right. And, and, and, and Alan Keyes' position as a conservative candidate, it also left his own
house, or the conservative house, unchecked. So that's the biggest reason I filed against McCain, is
because I wanted the conservative vote, I wanted the Republicans, I wanted the, the conservative people
to stand up and, and realize that the Constitution was, was important.

1 **Manning:**

2 You spent \$5,000 on your campaign?

3 **Judy:**

4 Yes.

5 **Manning:**

6 And how did you spend that \$5,000?

7 **Judy:**

8 Uh, made seven commercials, maintained a 50-page website. Um, actual filing fee just to file the court
9 case against McCain was about \$400, and then trips back and forth to the court.

10 **Manning:**

11 Did you really think you were gonna become President, or were you just in the mood for spending
12 \$5,000?

13 **Judy:**

14 No, I really love the Constitution. And that was the reason that I, I had decided, "I've got to do this. I've
15 got, I've got to provide," uh, I've got, I felt it in my heart. That's the reason I did, and I did not feel like I
16 was going to, to win the election. I certainly was not a Mitt Romney, with, uh, \$17 million in my bank
17 account. Um, but I also felt like there has got to be an opportunity for the American people to know that
18 perhaps I, I wasn't, uh, uh, viable or as far as money and being, being out there, but I was available. Uh,
19 there was a choice available, and that's why I, I wanted to run.

20 **Manning:**

21 Let's fix a timeline here, because I'm trying to determine, did you file your lawsuit against McCain, which
22 would have given you standing with the money you spent and your aspirations, I suppose, crashed? Did
23 you file that before the general election or after? I thought I heard you state a few moments ago that was
24 before the nomination, but I want to--.

25 **Judy:**

Yeah, the lawsuit was filed, you know, a few days before the, the Republican National, uh, Convention
took place, because I wanted to be able to say at least they had the opportunity--the leaders had an
opportunity right there to clear the issue up. And if they had checked their own candidate, they certainly
would have had uh, um, the ability to look at the Democrats and say, "Okay, let's see what the Democrats
have. We've, we've got our own house in, in order on this issue, and we don't fear asking somebody else
if their own house, if their horse, their house is in order."

Manning:

All right. Um, now, let's move to Barack Obama and what knowledge you may or may not have regarding the continued response to the court, from the courts, to Dr. Taitz, Phil Berg, and others arguing that all cases to date, nothing has been heard on the merit. In other words, this whole issue of born of two parents, as we've seen and heard in your testimony and in your affidavit, and born on American soil makes you natural-born.

Judy:

Yes, that's correct. It, it basically eliminates any and all possibilities within, uh, a generation or two of any kind of disloyalty. One of the great testimonies that, of Congress in 2000 considered, basically said, "There's amazing transformation between someone who comes to America, in one generation." Amazing transformation happens.

Manning:

Did we ever have a Presidential candidate who reached, or at least was able to get his party's nomination, who was not natural-born or, and the argument then became something that was raised either about a people?

Judy:

The only one that I'm familiar with would be Barry Goldwater. I don't know what year. I believe he got his party's nomination, but he was actually born in Arizona before it was made a state. It was a territory. So it wasn't included in the United States. But he--.

Manning:

That guy must have been very old, if before, Barry Goldwater.

Judy:

Yes, I can just assume that he was, he was pretty old when he ran and--.

Manning:

So how was that case adjudicated? How did they--?

Judy:

He did not receive, he did not win. He, he was beaten, uh, very handedly, and so--.

Manning:

But no one challenged him? Nobody processed? I don't mean after he loses it became a moot case. But I'm not sure that really is a moot case, because it should have been--.

Judy:

Now, this is an interesting issue that's never happened in our country's history. It was very, very interesting that both, in fact, the Republicans and the Democrats, and I believe that was perhaps even orchestrated between the two of them because of this swap with the Resolution 511, that, um, you know, you pat my back, we'll pat, we'll pat yours, we'll support yours, and keep, you know, keep your mouth shut.

Manning:

In your, in your research, did you discover any obvious or glaring evidence that McCain threw the race, that he did not intend to be President? Uh, and that perhaps the, the Senators, or the signers of Resolution 511, uh, knew that McCain was not eligible, and, but simply wanted him to contend with Obama that Obama might indeed win? Did you find any evidence to that?

Judy:

I did not find any evidence to that. I, I was not aware of any backroom, uh, deals. The biggest, uh, consideration I have regarding that question was the reason that I decided, and when I finally decided to sue McCain, uh, it was when the Time magazine article came out that, uh, had his face on the, uh, cover of the magazine and the word "Honor." And I just felt like, um, uh, if he had honor, uh, if he had a love for the Constitution, he would not be trying to, to push this issue and cheat. Cheat it. Cheat the Constitution.

Manning:

Now, okay, and you're right and I agree with you. But you also discovered that is, that it is possible McCain may have had an even larger problem?

Judy:

Yes.

Manning:

That his grandfather, which would have been John McCain the First, was very possibly a British subject? Or was it John McCain the Second? Because I know John Sidney McCain is number three, so they keep naming these in a--.

Judy:

There's an argument, and I did, I did research. I think McCain, with his, um, uh, the, the Admiral McCain, uh, actually his lineage come from McCann. Um, the specifics are in my lawsuit, but the research shows that there may have been a plot, going back to 1936, to implement, um, within the Navy, uh, because it was a little bit easier, um, ships going all over the place, people could come on, um, ships can go in, in port, and, um, more of an assumption of citizenship. But, um, I believe it was, uh, King Henry the Eighth--Seventh or Eighth, it's in my lawsuit, that, uh--.

Manning:

Henry the Eighth was the guy with all those wives, wasn't it?

Judy:

Yeah.

Manning:

I'm sorry, go ahead.

Judy:

--that, uh, was actually, um, uh, related. And so it, it was a, it was an attempt or an infiltration, an attempt to infiltrate, um, our executive branch.

Manning:

Now, regarding, at least McCain did post from Colon, Panama Canal Zone, a birth certificate indicating unequivocally that he was born in the Panama Canal Zone hospital.

Judy:

With the courage of the Senate Resolution 511, he felt like he, yeah, he could do that.

Manning:

But it refuted the argument of Resolution 511, did it not?

Judy:

Yes.

Manning:

Um, now, we, can we move to Mr. Barack Hussein Obama? We, um, we have never seen a certified birth certificate, as Dr. Ron Polarik indicated in the presentation earlier. Uh, and we have another presentation by Dr. Polarik which indicates that the, uh, birth certificate that was issued and placed on factcheck.org and on Obama's campaign site and fightthesmears.org, that the lettering were done by laser. And there were no laser printers back in 1961.

Judy:

Right. There were several problems with that posted birth certificate.

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Manning:

It also states, while there are no signing doctors, there's no name of any hospital on the certificate of live birth--.

Judy:

That's correct.

Manning:

--that Americans are touting as a valid document, the only document that mentions Obama's birth, but it possesses, it contains no signatures, no place of birth specifically, and then it states at the bottom of the birth, of that certificate, that if it has been altered in any way, then it's not valid.

Judy:

It's null and void, that's correct.

Manning:

But we notice when we look at it, and others have pointed out, that the number on the birth certificate has been blotted out.

Judy:

Right.

Manning:

There is no document number, so we wouldn't be able to check it against anything.

Judy:

Right, right.

Manning:

Whether or not it was actually issued in 1961, or whether it was issued in 2008.

Judy:

That's correct. It probably is a good time to let people understand or know that when my district court judge, uh, made that decision in the McCain case, um, I had a choice or a decision on what to do as far as whether I should appeal my decision or, or, or whether my argument and my efforts could be used some other way that would help. Um, also, I, I understood very fully well, with Phil Berg's argument in my district court case, that Barack Obama now, you know, was, um, was bearing the responsibility. And I also felt like that all of the people that were saying that this is a racial issue, um, uh, were, were not even

1 considering the fact that we had this argument, and I had made this argument against McCain, and, um, it
2 was a constitutional issue. And--.

3 **Manning:**

4 In essence, then, the, your issue with McCain was not a racial issue. I mean, you--.

5 **Judy:**

6 That's right. It's a constitutional issue.

7 **Manning:**

8 Right.

9 **Judy:**

10 And that's, and that's what it was. I, I started with my house, a conservative house, I sued John McCain,
11 my judge made a decision on it after the fact, uh, it was moot. Uh, I switched my gears and went and, uh,
12 I filed, first of all an amicus curiae as a friend of the court with Phil Berg's case in the United States
13 Supreme Court, and then I filed with, uh, Orly Taitz', uh, lawsuit in the, uh, Pamela Barnett versus Obama
14 case. I filed a amicus curiae as a friend of the court, advising the court, all of the information that I had
15 against McCain, defending the fact that this is a constitutional issue, this is not a racial issue. And then
16 the last document I filed had all the information, and I asked for a joinder, uh, and a, uh, reconsideration
17 with, uh, Judge Carter--.

18 **Manning:**

19 Was this with Phil Berg or with Orly Taitz?

20 **Judy:**

21 This was, I've talked about three different documents.

22 **Manning:**

23 Okay. Explain to me.

24 **Judy:**

25 Yes. The first document was, you know, obviously, I had Phil Berg's argument, and I wanted, if the
United States Supreme Court was considering it, and there was a possibility of considering it on a fair and
equal basis of the Constitution, uh, I would certainly, uh, give them all the information that they, that I
had submitted against John McCain, and as a Presidential candidate, they could also consider, uh, my
argument was, was standing. Um, the Supreme Court, um, shot down the, or didn't, they didn't consider
my amicus curiae, my friend of the court was not registered.

//

Manning:

Would that have [--]?

Judy:

I believe it would have, yes, yes, it would have.

Manning:

Would that have cured the issue of standing, had they joined your case?

Judy:

Yes, I believe that would have actually cured them in the court had, you know, I never received a document back. The court did receive my, my motion to file, so the United States Supreme Court did in fact get my motion to file for an amicus curiae with all the information and the reason that it would be important for the court to consider that. Um--.

Manning:

What was the clerk's response? Did they--?

Judy:

Uh, it was, uh, no response. No response, it was not docketed, uh--.

Manning:

Is that, is that normal? Do you--?

Judy:

No, uh--.

Manning:

To file a case with the court?

Judy:

With the United States Supreme Court, you do have to be a licensed attorney, uh, to, to file in that. I was working with an attorney, another attorney with Phil Berg, to actually, um, come in with the amicus curiae. I filed the motion, uh, to, to, uh, to file the amicus curiae, which is precedent, uh, properly. But it was that time that I realized to file an amicus curiae in the United States Supreme Court, you have to be a licensed attorney for that particular court. But Phil Berg had my information, uh, that I was available if he needed or to find an attorney. He had the information available. Uh, these, uh, these attorneys that were working on the in--on the information, had the information, so they could have acted on it if they felt like, I guess, it was necessary.

1 The second document I filed was an amicus curiae, or a friend of the court, with Orly Taitz' case with, uh,
2 Cap--Captain Pamela Barnett--.

3 **Manning:**

4 Yes.

5 **Judy:**

6 --versus Obama. And I considered my case to be a value asset as a friend of the court.

7 **Manning:**

8 What was that case about? Was it--?

9 **Judy:**

10 That case was on a citizenship issue. Uh, Barack not a natural-born citizen, and--.

11 **Manning:**

12 What was Pamela Barnett's standing in that case?

13 **Judy:**

14 Pamela Barnett's standing was in the military, as I understood it, and the fact that, uh, they had sworn an
15 oath to the Constitution, um, to, uh, uphold and defend the Constitution, and they didn't feel like, uh, they
16 were, uh, able to do that with a Chief Executive Officer that didn't meet the criteria, the qualifications for
17 the Constitution.

18 **Manning:**

19 As far as the Constitution, Pamela, Captain Barnett, wasn't that--?

20 **Judy:**

21 This is towards the, yeah.

22 **Manning:**

23 Was on active duty on--?

24 **Judy:**

25 I, I, I don't know, uh, the particulars.

Manning:

I think the issue, we'll talk where once you, once you become an officer, you're always under oath.

Judy:

Right, yeah. She could be, e-even if she was retired, she can be called in, yeah. The oath stands for life if they, you know, if you were retired. Uh, but Alan Keyes was also involved with that, uh, case. He was a Presidential candidate, but again, my case, I thought, felt was the value in this, was that it represented the, uh, constitutional consideration on both parties. Uh, it was not a racial issue. It was a constitutional issue. And as a friend of the court, my information, and being a Presidential candidate, uh, constituted even, you know, more standing. You know, if you've got one Presidential candidate, another one's not gonna hurt. And there was no other Presidential candidates that were going to stand up, that, you know, the American people, I felt like, you know, need to realize that when you've got the Republicans with their shoe in their mouth, with Resolution 511, the only guys left that have standing would be independent, you know, candidates for President.

Manning:

Let me, let me question you again about Alan Keyes, because Alan Keyes and Dr. Wiley Drake ran as Presidential and Vice President candidates. Now, what was the court's decision? Was, did the court reject Dr. Keyes on lack of standing as well, or was there, or is that matter still being heard in the courts?

Judy:

Uh, I believe it's still on appeal. Um, uh, Judge Corcoran--.

Manning:

What was the initial ruling, then?

Judy:

The original ruling was that, um, what, what happened with the case, I felt like Dr. Keyes did not become the main plan of Pamela Barnett, kind of switched places with Dr. Keyes becoming the potential standing. And I feel like that was a decision, you know, made by, uh, the counsel for the, uh, prosecution, or Orly Taitz, that she felt like it was more important, uh, the oath to the military. And the judge's ruling actually, um, didn't seem to think that that was the best or wisest choice. The judge's ruling seemed to, to indicate that there was more of a standing issue with Presidential candidates who were in the race than, than military men, uh, who were, uh, under oath.

Manning:

All right, Mr., uh, Judy. Uh, is there anything else you'd like to add? And I would like to reserve the right to call you back after I hear Captain Barnett's testimony. I think that it will be important to have you restate some things in order to further express what happened in both lawsuits that you filed and your request to have your suits, uh, become joined to other [?--] as well.

Judy:

That's, that's the only other thing is that we're talking about the documents I had filed. The third document was an actual reconsideration. Um, when Judge Carter made his decision, there was a slight, slim, sliver of opportunity there to get a reconsideration, and that's when I came in, and I made a motion for a joinder to actually attach my case, uh, to, um, Orly Taitz' case. That case, or that joinder motion, was received by the prosecuting attorney, Orly Taitz, and it was also received by the Department of Justice. I think it's very important that we realize that the Department of Justice is not, um, ignorant of the facts that we're bringing out today. They have got the argument in their hands. They have seen these arguments, the Department of Justice. And the integral--.

Manning:

Well, I think the Senate would certainly, uh, have to admit they know the argument all too well, also.

Judy:

Yes.

Manning:

I mean, they--.

Judy:

But--.

Manning:

--passed Resolution 511.

Judy:

Right. But actually having a complaint in your hand, where you've seen and you've got, um, uh, an abuse or a grievance that has taken place, um, where justice is calling out, um, the, uh, I have wrote many, many letters that are documented and posted on my website to the, to my US Senators and, uh, many of the other Senators in the US Senate, asking for a trial in the Senate, which could happen in 30 days.

Um, the third document, as I was just fin--finishing up, was, uh, that joinder to join my case, or become a plaintiff in that case. That, that joinder was received by the court, uh, received by the Department of Justice, the Attorney General's, uh, received by Orly Taitz, but it was never shown on the docket, which was very interesting. And, um, also a notice, a notice for a decision was, was filed with all of the same, which should give somebody 10 days, give the court 10 days, to make a ruling on it.

Um, uh, I submitted, um, uh, mailing certificates to, to you with those, with those items. Yes, that's them. So we know that the Department of Justice has those documents, and, uh, it was never registered on the docket. And, for whatever reason, I did contact Orly Taitz and asked her as a prosecuting attorney why she wouldn't go to Judge Carter and say, "Judge Carter, where, where are these documents on the docket?"

1 How come they're not recognized?" And for whatever reason, she's not responded to, to, uh, my requests
or decisions.

2 **Manning:**

3 One final question, Mr. Judy, and that is, uh, you seem to be very adept with these laws. You filed all of
4 these, uh, lawsuits pro se--.

5 **Judy:**

6 Correct.

7 **Manning:**

8 You've done an incredible amount of research, you've looked at the laws in Panama Canal Zone, the laws
of the territories, and, uh, you have been very adept at also making those laws work with respect to what
9 is natural-born and what is not. And, uh, just, uh, having done this research that, obviously, you've been
immersed in, immersed in for quite some time, is it your opinion that, or stated fact, that perhaps many
10 people in America believe that, uh, Article II, Section 1 is just too heavy a burden and should be
removed?

11 **Judy:**

12 I, uh, I believe that that is the last straw. That is where we need to take a stand, because I, I feel like that
is so plain and so clear. Crystal clear. Uh, there's, there's less room for interpretation for that particular
13 statute than anything. I can see all these other parts of the Constitution where they have been whittled
and compromised. But on that particular issue, and, uh, uh, as we saw that video, it's been kind of
14 ridiculed as the birther issue.

15 I prefer to call it the "Article II Patriot Stand." Are you an Article II Patriot? And, um, because it was so
integral, and such a key part in our executive branch, as you mentioned, the highest and the most
16 powerful office in the, uh, in our entire country, uh, of America, uh, that, uh, the nuclear codes stored in
the hands of the, uh, executive officer, our CEO, and, um, if we, uh, can't at least understand and know
17 that we have got a President that, by every natural ability or safeguard, we could count on and trust, that,
uh, we, it starts a breakdown that would, uh, uh, lead to the demise of our country.

18 **Manning:**

19 I do have one other question, and this will be the last one. Um, if the secretary of each state in America
20 certifies a candidate to run for President, then that candidate, such as you filed in Utah, and I have your
certificate you filed in here, once that secretary, uh, sends and files that form, you're now eligible to run as
21 a Presidential candidate in any state. And, of course, if it happens in all 50 states, and let's say you're
victorious and you win, and then the Electoral College comes along and looks at the voting process, and
22 they then set in motion their process of affirming you to be President, and then January, they make that
determination, the people have voted, the people have spoken, does that, does that trump in any way
23 Article II, Section 1, which is the natural-born citizen clause?

24 Now, the people have spoken. They like you, they voted for you. The Secretary of State--.

1 **Judy:**

2 They voted on the integral part of your honesty in making that candidate declaration. That is how people
3 voted. They voted with the trust that there was not a lie told when you held your arm over the square and
4 swore that you were eligible for that office. The American people were, were trusting that, uh, you were
5 telling the truth. And that's where that vote came from, by the people, by the electorate. They were
6 trusting that, that, that a candidate tells the truth.

7 If a candidate does not tell the truth, the immediate, the American people are voting on a lie. They are
8 voting on a fraud. They are voting on a house of cards that is gonna come tumbling down, and it does not
9 in any way demine or--demean the Constitution of the United States and that constitutional qualification
10 for President.

11 **Manning:**

12 Okay, Mr. Judy. I'd like to, Your Honor, reserve the right to call Mr. Judy back after the testimony of,
13 um, Captain Barnett, or perhaps some of the other testi--the witnesses that we will have over the next
14 couple of days. But I thank you for your time.

15 **Judy:**

16 Thank you.

17 **Manning:**

18 Thank you for coming to this court. Your Honor, we are going to ask if my assistant would present all of
19 these filings by Mr. Judy, uh, the United States District Court of Nevada, and the United States District
20 Court, Central District of California. That they would be entered as Exhibits Number 2, 3, and 4, and
21 accepted as evidence testified to by Mr. Judy in this, in this court. We'd also like to reserve the
22 permission to have copies returned. These are the originals. We'd like to reserve, uh, to have copies
23 made of all of these documents and returned to Mr. Judy as soon as this court can have that take place, but
24 I'm gonna ask that they will be presented to you.

25 Your Honor, we have, uh, a meeting with, or at least a witness that will be quite integral to this trial, and,
uh, we talked with that witness on last night. It's a, and the only time that we'll be able to meet will be the
next half an hour. Uh, and we believe that witness possesses testimony that's critical to the latter end of
our, our, this trial. And, um, I would like to ask the court, if it will please you and this court, if, at
possible in order that I might accommodate this witness, who can only talk to me in the next half an hour,
that this court will be adjourned until, uh, tomorrow when more testimony can be had in the afternoon.

Ms. Judge _____:

That's fine.

Manning:

Talk to the witness. All right. Very well, so we'll consider this court adjourned. The, uh, I'd like to,
before the judgments get pronounced, that I'd like to state that, um, we are, we'll be marching tomorrow
morning, Sunday morning, easy like Sunday morning, Sunday morning. I'd like to solicit your, uh,

1 participation in the march. We're gonna walk very slow so everybody can be very comfortable. Uh, we
2 believe we've made a tremendous impact thus far on the Columbia compound. Tomorrow will be our
3 fourth day, and we will be there at nine o'clock. And we'd like to get moving on time so that we can get
back here and get started by 11 o'clock, so we're requesting, if it's possible, that you could join us. We'd
very much appreciate it, and again, though the walk is a bit long and lengthy, we will do it slowly so that
you will not be tuckered out during the process.

4 The, uh, we're pleased thus far at the proceedings. I'm not sure how you're reading everything, but I thank
5 God that we've had the opportunity, and I thank God for all of your support.

6 That having been said, we'll let the honorable Ms. Judge _____ pronounce the adjournment, and we can
go paint the town red or something out.

7 **Ms. Judge _____:**

8 We are adjourned until tomorrow. Thank you.